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## THE CITIZEN

Devoted to the Interests of the Mountain People

Vol. XVI.

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BEREA, MADISON COUNTY, KENTUCKY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1914.

One Dollar a Year.

No. 10.

Knowledge is power—and the  
way to keep up with modern  
knowledge is to read a good  
newspaper.

## Better Farming Makes Better Folks

Everybody likes good crops!  
How splendid it is to see a good stand of corn, two stalks in every hill and two ears on a stalk—a good field of clover, fragrant and sweet—a loaded peach, plum or pear tree (How many kinds of fruit God has made!)—a fat steer, a healthy flock of sheep, a good milking cow—a basket of fresh eggs!

And all these things come, not by luck but by care-taking, thought and work.

And these things mean shoes and stockings for bad weather, newspapers and books for the long winter evenings, a cabinet organ in the home, a new fence around the front yard, better shelter for stock and so more money and comfort later on.

Now a boy—any boy—can learn more in Berea's School of Agriculture in one term than he ordinarily learns on the farm in half a life time. We know a great many boys who have actually done this. They spend the price of a good rifle for a term of schooling and they make enough extra money the next season to buy a rifle and a new cultivator and a horse and saddle!

## Where Is That Timber?

Most men who read The Citizen remember a time when all our hillsides were covered with big trees.

Ever since the war, wagons have been trailing steadily toward the railroad stations, carrying off hickory, cherry, black walnut, pine, oak, poplar and chestnut timber.

We got a little work and a little money but that timber was shipped to Cincinnati, and Louisville and Grand Rapids and New York and across the sea, and thousands of skilled workmen found employment in making it into chairs and tables and bedsteads and bureaus and book cases and desks and house trimmings and picture frames, and a thousand other articles of use and beauty.

And when we want any of these things, we buy what has been made in Cincinnati, or Knoxville, or Grand Rapids, or some other distant city.

And we pay many prices for what we get. First, there is the pay for the lumber which we originally received when we sold it, there is added the freight to Grand Rapids, there is added the wages of the workmen who made the furniture and the profits of the company that owned the factory, and then there is the freight back from Grand Rapids, and the profit of the "drummer" who sold the furniture, and the profit of the storekeeper from whom we bought it.

A stick of timber that we sold for twenty cents, comes back to us made up in a table and we pay \$5.00.

Now can anybody doubt that there is a fortune for the first men who start the making of furniture here in our Southern mountains.

The young men who have graduated from Berea's  
(Continued on Page 5.)

UNITED STATES NEWS  
CALL OUT MILITIAORDERED TO BUTTE, FOLLOWING  
DYNAMITING OF EMPLOY-  
MENT OFFICE.Every Building in City Shaken By  
Blast—Internal Union Clash Is  
Blamed For Trouble.

Western Newspaper Union News Service.

Butte, Mont.—An explosion destroyed the employing office of the Anaconda Copper Mining Co., and as a result Butte is again to be placed under guard of the state militia.

The explosion, whatever its cause, is regarded as the outcome of the reopening last week of the miners' jurisdictional quarrel. The authorities of Butte and the Silver How Co. immediately wired Gov. Stewart at Helena for aid. Word later was received that the governor had ordered the Second regiment of the Montana National Guard to mobilize in Helena.

The Anaconda Co. has placed guards about its properties and warned out miners to keep away from the mines. An investigation of the circumstances surrounding the dynamiting is being made.

Meantime Butte fears a resumption of the riots and the bloodshed that rocked the city last June.

The Anaconda employing office known to the miners as the "rustling office," was blown up. The explosion (Continued on Page 5.)

## IN OUR OWN STATE

## Three Day's Reunion

On the 1st, Morgan's men gathered at Olympia Springs for a three days' reunion. Major H. M. Taylor, Secretary of the association with many others will add to the enjoyment of the occasion.

## Methodist Conference

Methodist Conference of the Danville district in which Richmond is included is in session at Wilmore this week. It is estimated that probably two hundred delegates will be in attendance. Rev. W. M. Williams and wife, of the College Hill circuit, and Dr. Horton, of this city, are in attendance. We hope to be able in  
(Continued on Page 5.)

BULGARIA  
PREPARING  
FOR WARDepends Upon Ac-  
tion of Turkey.

## WIDENS SCOPE OF WAR

If Turkey Goes With Germany,  
Bulgaria Will Fight.

## ON THE OTHER BATTLE LINES

All Sides Are Claiming Advan-  
tage in Late Actions.

London, Sept. 1.—The Turkish embassy here has issued an emphatic denial of the report that Turkey intends to enter the general European war as an ally of Germany.

Sofia, Sept. 1.—The Austrians have suffered an irreparable defeat at Zambor, fifty miles southeast of Lublin.

London, Sept. 1.—The change in the situation in the north of France, according to the bulletin given out by the French ministry of war, has been on the wings of the French army. On the left the Germans have advanced and carried some ground. In the center there has been no appreciable modifications, while in Lorraine the French report certain advantages. According to the bulletin there has been no fighting in the center. The French center is now almost back on the La Fere-Laon barrier of forts and its position is said to be solid. On the right flank the French are fighting to cover the withdrawal of French troops along the Meuse. The French claim successes along the line from St. Quentin and Vervins and also in the region around Nam and Peronne, but they were compelled to retreat before the German right flank. It is denied that the capital will be removed from Paris. The city, however, is being prepared for a state of siege.

**Germans Repulse Russians.**  
The Germans report a victory in East Prussia over the Russians. They claim that they have taken 30,000 prisoners in the fighting around Ortelburg, Hohenstein and Tannenberg. The message says that among the prisoners are many officers of high rank. The Austrians also report a victory over the Russians at a point between the River Bug and Wligerz. They report also that the western wing of the Austrian army is following up its victory at Krasnik, where they defeated the Russians on Aug. 27, and that they are pursuing the Russians in the direction of Lublin, in Russian Poland. In eastern Galicia the Austrians say that they have taken a firm stand against the hostile force, which is much superior to the Austrians.

**The Russian Side of It.**  
A report from St. Petersburg is to the effect that the Russians have won a big battle at Samoe in eastern Galicia, and that the Austrians are in flight before them. Russia has so many men that she is ordering some of them home. The czar has given a six weeks' leave of absence to 500,000 reservists of the 1907 class. These reservists have recently been at the colors at different depots brushing up their military knowledge preparatory to a call to the front. It was found possible, however, to allow them to return home for a nominal term, but

PREPARING FOR  
SIEGE OF PARISFortifications of French Capital  
Being Manned.

## A GENERAL EXODUS BEGINS

By Thousands Parisians Have Deserted the Erstwhile Gay Capital and by Thousands Others Are Camped at Railway Stations Ready to Wait For Days to Procure the Coveted Ticket Which Will Permit Them to Leave.

Antwerp, Sept. 1.—It is reported here that General Pau has won a brilliant victory over 50,000 Germans near Peronne.

Paris, Sept. 1.—Within twenty-four hours the physiognomy of Paris has changed greatly. Without any panic a general movement has set in to prepare for eventualities which a week ago were considered too abstract to be worth discussing except theoretically. But the hurried visit of General Paul Pau on Saturday, coupled with the absence of authentic news as to the movements of that portion of the hostile army which is making Paris its objective, has quickened the desire of those who intended to leave the city, and they are hastening their preparations. Others who had not intended to leave have made a sudden decision to get out of the capital before it is too late. The banks are besieged by a long string of clients who are laying in a stock or cash, and taxicabs or any sort of conveyance can hardly be obtained.

A cheerful side of the picture was the assurance given out by the authorities that in the eventuality of a siege Paris is in far better shape in regard to the food supply than in 1870. There are large stocks of flour, cattle, general provisions and coal actually within the city gates, and large stores continue to arrive every day. The water supply has been protected against any attempts of the Germans to cut it off. Lines of non-combatants, anxious to leave the city before the beginning of a siege, stretch for many blocks from the railroad stations. Thousands of persons have left the capital and thousands more are preparing to leave tonight.

They are to hold themselves in readiness to respond to the next call. Russia apparently can thus in the heat of war afford to let half a million reservists go home.

**Bulgaria Getting Ready.**  
The report that the German diplomatic representative at Constantinople is endeavoring to get Turkey to take a part in the European war as an ally of Germany and Austria has created a sensation at Sofia. It is stated officially that the Bulgarian government is pledged to join with Greece, Roumania, Serbia and Montenegro as allies of Russia and against Turkey should the latter decide to become an ally of Germany and Austria. The Bulgarian army is partly mobilized and is to be put into the field at once. Messages from Constantinople say that the Turkish army and navy are ready for action and that on most of the Turkish warships are strong contingents of German sailors and officers.

**British Ships Sent to Bottom.**  
New York, Sept. 1.—The British steamship *Holmwood* has been sunk by a German cruiser off the coast of South America, according to a cablegram received here by the owners of the *Katherine Park*, which has the crew of the ship aboard. The cablegram, which was from Rio Janeiro, did not state the time or place of the sinking, nor did it give the name of the German cruiser.

## PRINCE OSCAR.

Prussian Who Commands  
Prominent German Regiment.

Manning the Forts.

The tenseness of the situation was brought home sharply to the citizens when scores of trains bringing troops for the defense of the city in case the worst befalls, pulled into the suburban stations and were shunted off toward the fortifications. Until Paris realized that this meant that the war office thought the danger was so serious that provision must be made to meet it, few believed that the Germans would be able to perforate the allies' lines far enough to be threatening.

But when the troop trains came in from the south and west, hurrying all available soldiers to make a better stand than was made in 1870, it was borne home to residents that the huge military machine of the Germans might crush down all the opposition that might be interposed between it and its present main object. The troops were distributed quickly to the various fortifications of the city, and now it is felt that each unit of the encircling forts contains as many defenders as it can use.

There is not much public fear that the Germans will ever enter Paris, and those who leave seem to feel that they are going to avoid the unpleasantness of a siege and not because of a fear that the Germans will enter the city.

After the word of the arriving troops passed around, all outgoing tickets over the railways were sold and each train leaving for the south or west carried its full burden. The lines at the ticket windows of the railroads are constantly growing. These people intend to stay in line until they have purchased their tickets. They have been notified that it may be two days before they reach the windows, but they have their hand baggage and boxes of food ready to stand a short siege now rather than a longer one later.

## Sacred College Convenes.

Rome, Sept. 1.—The members of the sacred college have entered the conclave to elect a pope. Fifty-seven cardinals have assembled at the Vatican for the election.

## TERSE TELEGRAMS

President Wilson returned to Washington today, refreshed and cheered by his sojourn in Cornish.

The eleventh annual encampment of veterans of the Spanish-American war is in progress at Louisville.

Mrs. Maggie Newton Van Cott, widely known as a Methodist evangelist, is dead at her home in Catskill, N. Y.

William Barnes, Republican state chairman in New York, announces he will not be a candidate again for this post.

A German aviator flew over Paris and dropped a weighted message inviting Parisians to receive the Germans well.

The British government has commandeered the Marconi Wireless Telegraph company's four stations in Wales and Ireland.

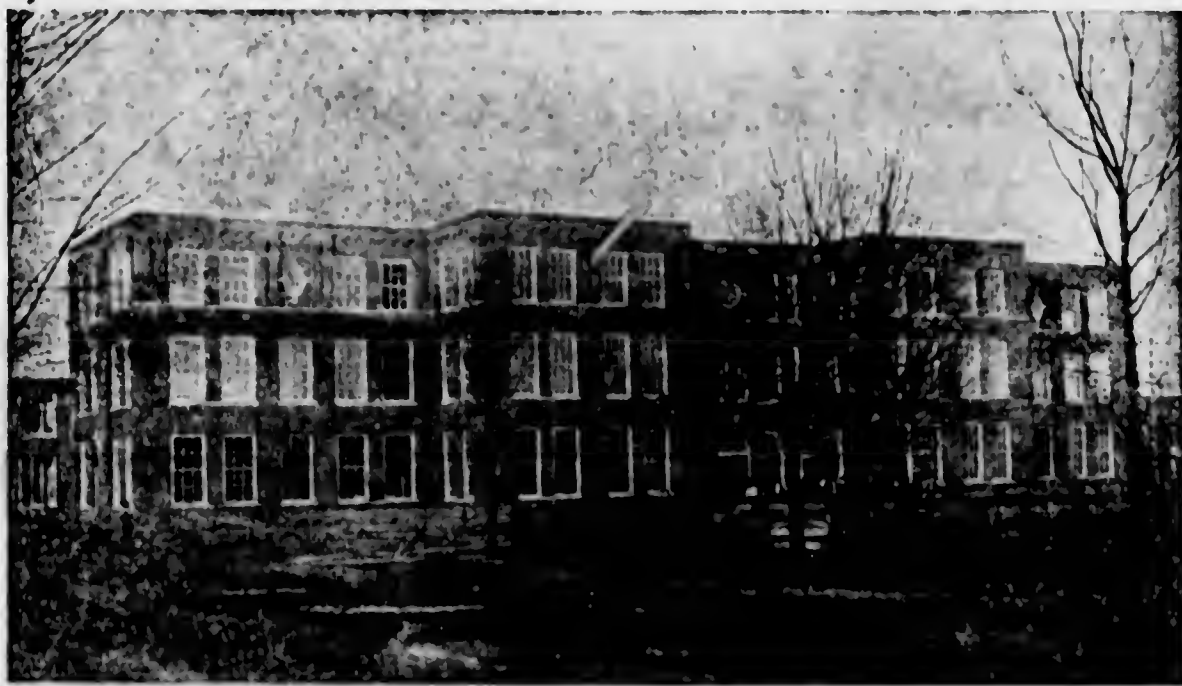
France has called 600,000 additional reservists to the colors. These forces will be equipped and ready for the field in a few days.

Americans and all other foreigners in Brussels are safe, according to a message received at the state department from American Minister Whitlock.

The senate promptly concurred in the house amendment to the war risk insurance bill, and it was sent to the White House for the signature of the president.

Now is the time to line up on the advertising schemes of the season. Call early if you want space.

The Health Master is being enjoyed by many. Read it and profit by it.



Industrial Building

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## Berea Vocational Schools

Two Berea College Officers Say "There Is Value in Vocational Training if It Fits"

## DON'T BE A MISFIT

M. E. Vaughn

Every person is entitled to an honorable living, and the living secured through the channel of greatest adaptability is more honorable than one of greater notoriety and less native fitness.

A number five shoe on a number seven foot produces a misfit that will cause discomfort so long as that combination exists and vice versa.

One of the great parental duties is to study the disposition of every child in order to help overcome this great misfit problem in the child's later life.

The question for every grown-up man and woman to answer is "What am I by nature, gifted to do? You would like to be a lawyer, but you  
(Continued on page Two.)

## THE VALUE OF VOCATIONAL TRAINING

Howard E. Taylor

Looking back over a twenty year business experience and at the same time observing men in other walks of life, I would without hesitation encourage every student to take at least one-year vocational training, preferably the business course. There are four reasons for my views. First, in our own business in Philadelphia with six hundred employees, the boys and girls who held the top notch positions in salary and responsibility were those who had training in stenography or had taken a business course.

Second, such training usually puts one in a position close to the center of the business machinery, thus giving  
(Continued on page Three)

## THE HEALTH MASTER

Chapters from the book so entitled by Samuel Hopkins Adams, published by permission of Houghton Mifflin Company.

A FAMILY SCHOOL  
Lesson on Milk

How is the Chinese plan working? asked Mr. Thomas Clyde, stretching himself on the lounge in Dr. Strong's study.

One week before, the doctor had been officially installed, on the Oriental principle of guarding the Clyde household against intruding sicknesses. In that time he had asked few questions. But Mr. Clyde, himself a close observer, noted the newcomer's quietly keen observation of the children, and sometimes of Mrs. Clyde, as they met at mealtime. He had remarked, too, that the nervous

tension of the man was relaxing; and guessed that he had found, in his new and unique employment, something of that medicine of the troubled soul, congenial work.

"Your Chinese physician has been making what the Chinese call a 'go-look-see,' in other but less English terms, a reconnaissance."

"In what department?"

"Earth, air, and water." The other waved an inclusive hand.

"Any results?"

"Oh, all kinds. Preliminary report now ready. I'd like to make it a sort of family conference."

"Good ideal. I'll send for Mrs. Clyde." (Continued on Page Seven.)



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### STATEMENT OF FORMER DEAN MARSH

Personally it is with keen regret that I announce to former and prospective Vocational Students that other duties have made it necessary that I discontinue my work as Dean of the Vocational Schools. I am as deeply interested as ever in the welfare of this department and all its pupils as individuals. As for the schools themselves I feel sure that they are to be congratulated on coming under the supervision of Prof. F. O. Clark, who is well known to most students of the department as the Head of the School of Agriculture.

Prof. Clark has a keen interest in Vocational Work and by his study along these lines at Wisconsin, Cornell and Columbia, is thoroughly equipped to do large things for the department. Both he and the Vocational Students may rest assured of the hearty sympathy and co-operation of your former dean.

Most cordially yours,  
M. E. Marsh.

### WHY THE BOY SHOULD LEARN TO BE A CARPENTER

Jas. A. Burgess

There are some reasons why it is best for a student to take carpentry. First, it is a profitable investment, from a business standpoint. Second, a man's education is better with mechanical skill than without it. It is a good thing for the farmer to be able to make a wheelbarrow, a gate, a door, a corner or build a house.

It is an excellent thing for a lawyer to understand farming. A school master would be worth more to the district if he could teach boys the use of the steel square.

The mechanical world is very large, and there never has been enough mechanics to fill it. There is always room higher up for the skilled and industrious. A man who can build one good house is also capable of building two.

A man who can successfully frame a hip and valley roof on a two story house can be trusted to frame a roof on a six story building, and if he learns to build buildings, he can build bridges.

Our country needs mechanics. All the towns and cities are built by mechanics. They are the men behind the gun.

Then again every student should have some knowledge of the use and value of material. He should be able to cut down one of his father's trees standing in the woods and after deciding what that tree would make; to take it to the mill and then to the shop and work it up into a finished product, which would be an honor to his educational skill. In the days of the writer's apprenticeship, the apprentice had to serve three years to learn how to use tools, not to learn how to run a machine or machines, that came later in life. A man becomes a mechanic when he becomes a master of tools, and I am glad he can acquire this knowledge and skill in the manual training class of the woodwork department of Berea College. Since my connection with Berea College there have gone out from these classes mechanics who are making good in the industrial world. Builders and contractors, masters in the business and others who are on the upward trend.

We have room for about forty students to learn the art of carpentry in this department. The instructors will give the hand of welcome to all.



Vocational Graduates

### "A NEW TEACHER FOR CARPENTRY"

Berea College has been fortunate in securing the services of Dr. Alfred E. Gladding to teach carpentry in the Vocational Schools. Mr. Gladding is a man of mature years and wide experience along vocational lines and gives up the presidency of a school in Ohio to come to Berea. He was largely educated at Western Reserve College and received his A. M. degree from Bethany College, W. Va., and his Ph.D. from Mt. Hope College, East Liverpool, O. Mr. Gladding has taught Manual Training in the Central High School of Cleveland, Ohio, and has had considerable experience in practical carpentry work. We ought to have thirty young men enter the carpentry course this fall.

### FARMERS AND THEIR INTERESTS

Robert F. Spence

Berea invites young men and women to enter the institution and enlist as her students, thru one of six great doors.

One of these doors is the vocational Schools which offers courses in Agriculture, Home Science, Carpentry, etc., but it is of the Agricultural courses that I wish to speak.

The School of Agriculture of Berea has from the beginning shown increased interest and rapid growth in its development, and under the able leadership of Prof. F. O. Clark and Prof. F. L. Montgomery, has become one of the most promising and helpful courses for young men that is offered in the Institution.

Prof. Frank L. Montgomery, as Farm demonstrator for parts of Madison, Estill, Jackson and Rockcastle counties and as instructor in the agricultural subjects offered by the college, has done excellent work, and it is with much regret that Berea sees him leave this field and take up his new work in the Farm Management office in Washington D. C.

His instructions in the class room have been thorough and decidedly practical, but it is in the development of farming interests in the parts of Madison, Estill, Jackson and Rockcastle where the largest results of his labors are seen. The farmers have listened to his practical advice, closely observed his demonstrations, and have become greatly interested in developing and improving their farms. They are now putting into practice what they have heard and seen, and the results of better farming are more noticeable this year than ever before.

Prof. Montgomery has worked faithfully and has had at heart the interest of every farmer in his territory; and now as he is leaving and I take up his work, I want to go right on in his footsteps and continue the work as he has started it.

I, too, have an interest in each and every one of you farmers; I, too, am your friend, and with the continued cooperation and hearty

support that you have given him I shall be able to help you continue raising better crops, improving your soil, make more money, and make the old farm a better place to live on. Your interests are my interests, and I shall endeavor to get acquainted with you as rapidly as possible, and shall devote all my effort and allotted time to help you in every way that I can.

Kentucky needs farmers who are practical and who will use the scientific methods and farm intensively, and it is with these necessary requirements that Berea's agricultural department proposes to equip the young men who take the course and every year she is sending them out in larger and larger numbers. These young men return to their homes and put into practical use the knowledge they have received, and the results of better farms, increased productions, and greater financial profits are clearly in evidence.

Now, young men, if you want to become one of these successful and

There is no better place to get this special business education than in the School of Commerce of Berea College. Modern equipment, experienced teachers, varied courses of study to suit individual needs, methods of instruction that save the student's time, and the lowest expenses of any school in the country, all these combine to place the School of Commerce of Berea College far ahead of even the best business colleges of this region.

In its larger, better, and more convenient quarters in the Industrial Building, the School of Commerce is better equipped than ever before to offer its students the very best instruction.

The full course of study leading to a diploma requires two school years for its completion, and fits the student to do work like court reporting, and to fill other positions of like grade. Very few other schools in the country offer such courses as the two-year course of the School of Commerce of Berea College.



A Room in Business Department

prosperous farmers, Berea offers you the same opportunity and even a little better one this year for she is better equipped in the laboratory and has more instructors than formerly; so make the most of your opportunity and be here Sept. 16th, to get a good start and receive the knowledge which will mean the enlargement of your own interests and of the community in which you live.

### SCHOOL OF COMMERCE

Frank M. Livengood

Education is just as necessary for success in business as in any other calling. The trained mind and the trained hand have the advantage every time. In every neighborhood there are some young people who are fitted by nature for business careers. If these young people are to do themselves full justice, they must have the best of education to fit them for their work.

Most students, however, are able to complete in three or six months one of our certificate courses, which are fully equal to the full courses offered by most business colleges, and are then prepared for positions. One thing should be emphasized—each individual student proceeds as rapidly as his ability and previous schooling permit him to do. He is free to get all he can for his time and money.

And expenses at Berea are the very lowest, as will be seen by consulting the table printed on page 7 of this week's Citizen.

Taking all these advantages into consideration, any young man or young woman who is thinking of entering upon a business career cannot afford to pass by the school of Commerce of Berea College, for here is offered the very best of business education and training in the shortest possible time, and at the lowest possible expense to the student.



Sloyd Room in Industrial Building

### DON'T BE A MISFIT

(Continued from Page 1.)

have waited rather late in life to begin the preparation necessary for a first class lawyer and you are too honorable to be a pettifogging practitioner of the two by four type. You could go into the ministry "as a profession" but the day of the "exhorter" is passed and you don't feel any special call—no more than the professional feeling that it is better to be a good, honest farm hand than a misfit preacher.

You see the medical world offering untold opportunities to the specialist but there is that awful obstacle of preparation between you and the specialist. Four years of college work before entering the reputable medical school then there comes a four years doctor's course with their merciless fees reducing you to pauperism and debt. And just think it is all an experiment! You may not be suited to the work, and you won't find it out until you have spent half of life time, a large sum of money and killed half dozen people. Like statements concerning the misfit can be made about all the professions known to man.

Now you say "What am I to do, I am not fitted for anything?" There is where hundreds of young people fall down; they never dream that there are science and skill in the commonplace vocations of life. It has never dawned upon the young man that the hillside upon which he is plowing or the chicken coop that he has made contains his undiscovered fortune. From the hillside plow boy may come the scientific demonstrator. From the coop maker may come the city architect. The only difference between the great architect and the coop maker of native ability is special training. One is a nugget of iron ore in the mine, the other a watch spring of delicate finish.

A course of carpentry lies between the coop-maker and the master contractor. A course of Agriculture lies between the hillside plow boy and the plant and animal specialist. Many a girl has become so dazed by the brilliant light of some airy profession that she lost sight of the most stable vocations within her reach. It is more worthy to be a good cook than a poor musician. There is more profit in becoming a first class dressmaker than a third class teacher and a great deal more satisfaction.

There is greater opportunity in the vocational lines than in the old established professions. First, because they are comparatively new and offer very little competition; second, because they touch more directly the productive side of life.

The professions that feed and clothe the human race are the greatest professions, and the young man or young woman who is preparing to more efficiently do this greatest of all human endeavors will receive recognition.

It is more noble to serve suffering humanity in the humblest station than to be a misfit in the highest office in the land. The lady who has skillfully nursed a sick man from the shadow of the grave back to health has rendered a greater service to him than she could have rendered in any other way.

The survival of the present great citizenship of our mountain region depends upon the elimination of the misfits and the acquirement of more skill and special lines of work. As long as we can train our own agriculturists, machinists, carpenters, business men, nurses and cooks to compete with specialists who are imported by business promoters we can hope to stand our ground and build up our own community.

### The State and the Individual.

The state may make it easy for a man to acquire a small holding, but it cannot give the man the energy, the industry, which are necessary if the boon is to be an abiding blessing to him. The state may help men over bad times, but it cannot give men the moral character which enables those who possess it by their energy, determination, industry, to place themselves beyond the reach of temporary disaster. — London Strand Magazine

### Source of His Information.

"This story of yours is all right," said the editor, "but your description of the hero's automobile is simply impossible. If there was an automobile made as perfect as the one you describe I'd buy one tomorrow. Where in the world did you get your ideas?"

"That was easy," replied the author. "I got my friend Bragley to describe his new car."—Judge.

### Art Improvement.

Mrs. De Riche (showing her home to Mrs. Windfall)—What do you think of my Venus de Milo?

Mrs. Windfall—Ain't it a shame how careless servants are! But couldn't you glue the arms on again?—Puck.

## INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

(By E. O. RELLERS, Director of Evening Department, The Moody Bible Institute, Chicago.)

### LESSON FOR SEPTEMBER 6

#### THE GREAT COMMANDMENTS.

LESSON TEXT—Mark 12:28-44

GOLDEN TEXT—"Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart, and with all thy soul, and with all thy strength, and with all thy mind; and thy neighbor as thyself." (Lev. 19:18.)

This lesson considers a third question asked of our Lord; two others in this connection we studied last week. It was not so much a question of placing one commandment in competition with another, but rather which commandment most clearly epitomizes or reveals the final principle in law. It was the business of this scribe to know the law and to interpret the commandments. Jesus in his reply quotes from Deut. 5:4, and from Lev. 19:18, which are both in a sense an exposition of the Decalogue.

Love the Basis.

I. The answer of Jesus, vv. 28-34. The scribe's question seemed to be quite specific and so the Lord strikes at once at the heart and by his quotation reveals to us the fact that the principle which is the inspiration of the law is that of love. In passing we have here another illustration of the master's ready use and knowledge of the Scripture. Jesus makes a four-fold summary. Man must love God with (a) the heart, a. g. in sincerity and uprightness; (b) with the soul, with the warmth of the emotions, and the feelings; (c) "with all thy mind," the intellect, not as a blind devotee; (d) with "strength," viz., with intensity of service, with energy. "To love God with all the heart and soul and mind and strength is to have supreme desire for and delight in God's glory, making everything else second to that." This statement is but half, for the complement of our love of God is to love man. Man created in God's image was "so loved" by God that he gave his son (John 3:16); man can do no less and must express that love in service to others. To fail in the first is to break the greatest of the commandments and therefore to be guilty of all, Rom. 3:23.

Human and Deity.

II. The question of Jesus, vv. 35-37. Our Lord's question in return was a Messianic one and he grounds his argument on the 16th Psalm, a Messianic one. Jesus is inferior to David as his son according to the flesh but superior to him as lord of the kingdom of which David himself is a subject and not the sovereign. Christ is both human and deity; his kingdom is spiritual and earthly sovereigns are honored if they are his subjects.

III. The teaching of Jesus, vv. 38-40. The word "doctrine" in verse 38 is translated "teaching" in the revision. These words of warning are full of solemn significance. The scribes, and they have their initiators today, sought the places of pre-eminence, the seats of honor in the synagogues and the chief places at the feasts. The motive that governed them was a selfish one. They devoured widows' houses, and sought to cover their covetousness and dishonesty by long prayers and a pretense of piety. This brought upon them the "greater condemnation." Matt. 23:51. Law and love here again in contrast. Law must become love.

IV. The view of Jesus, vv. 41-44. Jesus had one look of love and compassion for his friends and the needy and another that was exceedingly terrible for his enemies. Thus it was as a master teacher that he saw right at hand an illustration for his lesson, an application of the truth in the case of the widow who gave out of her penury and because of her love for God, supporting these carping, selfish scribes. She had two mites (about fourth fifths of a cent) and might have withheld one except that the rabbi forbade the offering of a single one. Her love, however, went beyond the "tenth" and she gave "all," therefore in proportion to their means she "cast more than they all," see II Cor. 8:12. Offerings are needed still for the Lord's work. Jesus is "over against the treasure" and "sees" who it is that "casts in" how much they cast and the motive behind the gift. The master's standard of a commendable offering is not according to our superfluity, but our deficiency, not what we will be missed but what of sacrifice and in proportion thereto. Not a please man, but God. Read II Cor. 8:3. Our Lord's valuation of gifts cast into the treasury remains for all time the true standard of measurement.

The love of God unifies a man. We love because he first loved us, and in proportion as we truly apprehend his love, all that we have of heart, life, strength and mind, yes, our whole nature will unite in love. It is this which unifies society. To love him that begets is to love him that is begotten. To love God is to love man and to keep all of the divine commands that concern our relations to him.

As this woman left it is possible that she was ashamed of the smallness of her gift but it pleased the Lord.



## MOUNTAIN AGRICULTURE

Conducted by Mr. Robert F. Spence, Farm Demonstrator and Special Investigator

### COWPEA SEED AND COWPEA HAY

Last week while visiting the farmers, the question was often asked "when and how pick cowpea seed and cut cowpea hay."

As it is time to pick cowpea seed and cut cowpea hay, I wish to repeat what Mr. Montgomery said last week.

When a good number of pods have ripened go through the field with a basket, or with a large mouthed sack slung over your shoulder to put the pods in. Spread the pods out thinly in a dry place to become perfectly dry so they will not mold. You can probably go through the field two or three times within the next two weeks and get several bushels of seed and still have a good hay crop. The seed can be beaten out of the pods any time late this fall or winter. Or better still have a peal hulling machine to do it. A hand machine can be had for a small sum, if you live near Berea you can probably get them hauled this way as the college garden has a huller and C. H. Bythe expects to get one.

There will be a good prize offered for the best ten pounds of home grown cowpea seed at the Berea corn show October 31.

### Time to Cut Cowpea Hay

The best time to cut cowpeas for hay is when many pods are full grown and a considerable number are ripe. At this stage nearly all the leaves will still be on the vines and the leaves are the best part of the hay.

The peas should be cut after dew dries off and before noon, and should lay in swath until well wilted, but not till dry and brittle. They should then be raked into windrows.

This may be the same day or day after mowing.

They should lay in windrow a day or two and then be put into small shocks. They should stay in the shock several days before stacking or putting in the barn. Put the hay in the barn if possible.

A good rule is that peas are ready for stack or mow when it is not possible to wring any moisture out of the stems by twisting a handful with considerable force. If the hay is very heavy it should be shaken up and turned several hours after cutting and hasten drying. If wet weather sets in soon after cutting leave the hay in swath until settled weather. It will not injure much if not dried out.

Better put pea hay in barn or shed if possible, but if you must stack it, have some timothy or other good water shedding hay to top out with for pea hay spoils very quickly when wet.

### Rye a Good Cover Crop

Owing to its hardness rye is one of the very best winter cover crops. On rolling or porous lands where fertility is apt to be lost by washing or leaching, fall rye can be sown.

**Rye a Good Green Manure Crop**  
Not considering legumes rye is the best crop to plow under for green manure.

### Time to Sow Rye

If to be used for fall pasture it should be seeded about August 15-25. If for grain, winter cover crop, or green manure, any time in September and first days of October.

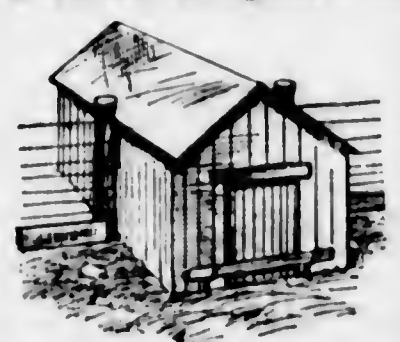
By all means sow some kind of winter cover crop. Don't let any of your cultivated land remain bare through the winter.

### SHELTER FOR HOGS.

Provision Should Be Made to Shield From the Hot Sun.

Farmers who grow only enough hogs for home use and the usual other farm needs seldom find that it pays to arrange special buildings and yards for them. Many times it is almost necessary to pasture some of the sows and sometimes all the pigs. But the one drawback is the building of a shelter for them during the hottest part of the day without extraordinary expense. Owing to the short time these pigs are out in the field it is seldom found profitable to prepare one, yet much good pasture would be used if there were a protection.

A very cheap, serviceable and quickly built kind of a shed is made of rails and straw. Eight ordinary rails, eleven feet long, were stuck in the ground in two rows about eight feet apart. Cross rails were laid over every pair of upright ones. Then other rails were laid lengthwise of the



Impertinent.  
"She says she has remained single from choice."  
"Whose choice?"—Town Topics.

The pork made from pastured pigs is the pork that pays. Half acre lots are excellent, with a house feed in a lot until it is trampled and cropped down and then kept out of it until recovery has taken place, says Farm and Fireside Vetch, rape, clover, alfalfa, cowpeas and many other crops will in this way go much further than when fed continuously. A lot may be plowed and sowed while the one adjoining it is being fed. A good system is to place a house in the division fence, with a swinging door in each end, as in illustration. With one door barred the hogs have access to but one lot.

temporary shed about a foot apart. This top was covered with straw a few inches thick and several rails thrown on top of the whole thing to hold the straw down when it was very windy.

An inexpensive but almost necessary thing in the farrowing pen is a railing around the outside to keep the sows from smothering the pigs for the first few days. A plank from eight to twelve inches wide is set ten or twelve inches from the floor and either nailed or staked to the outside of the pen or building. This leaves a protected place under the plank where the sow cannot get into, but where the piglets can easily slip away when otherwise she would crush them between the wall and herself.

### Young Stock on the Farm.

Plenty of young stock on the farm is the very best indication that the farmer is progressive. The man who has hogs, calves and other young stuff around him is surely looking into the future and providing for an income.



Photo by American Press Association.

### Kaiser Takes Great Pride In His Peerless Navy

The accompanying photograph was taken from the warship Deutschland of the German navy. The German navy is the apple of the Kaiser's eye and was expected to give a splendid account of itself against its foes.

### "AGRICULTURE FOR EVERY FARMER BOY"

The time has come when every boy who is to live on the farm should study Agriculture. The Berea school of Agriculture has secured the services of Mr. J. W. Whitehouse, who is a graduate of the four year's course at Kentucky State University. Mr. Whitehouse has specialized in Animal Husbandry and is well qualified to give strong courses along that line.

### "HOME SCIENCE FOR EVERY FARMER'S WIFE"

As the future young farmer is to be educated for his profession, so must his wife have the same professional training. Miss Moore as head of this department, assisted by Miss Tyler and Miss Brynn, are spending the summer in rest and preparation for their most useful work in Home Science. Let every girl be prepared by taking a two year's course to become a real Home Maker, Jackson.



New Model Dairy Barn

### Vocational Schools

Open Wednesday, September 16th

Agriculture, Carpentry, Commerce, Home Science, Nursing, Printing, Telegraphy, Sundry Industries

WM. G. FROST, President  
FRANCIS O. CLARK, Dean.  
James A. Burgess, George G. Dick, William L. Flannery, Ralph O. Fletcher, Howard Hudson, Charles R. Lindsey, Alfred T. Gladding, Frank M. Livenood, Robert Spence, Edward L. Roberts, Verrell O. Steenrod, Frank Vose, Miss Euphemia K. Corwin, Mrs. Anna Eruberg, Miss Katherine J. Ogilvie, Miss Jessie S. Moore, Miss Agnes R. Tyler, Miss Mary Brynn, Miss Ruth C. Sperry, Miss Nora Wilson, James W. Whitehouse.

**Aims.** These schools fit young people for the practical callings and vocations of life. By taking one of these short courses a student greatly increases his or her power of earning money, either in the employment of others or in the management of one's own farm, store, shop or home. We do not wish to make people greedy, but we wish to make them useful. The ordinary callings of life are appointed by God and necessary for the support of families and the welfare of the home, the church and country. People who conduct these ordinary labors in a slipshod way fail to get the returns that Providence intended for them. And what is even more important, they fail to have the joy and self-respect which belong to a good workman. It is a Christian and patriotic duty for all young men and young women to fit themselves by study and training to perform the duties of life in the best manner.

**Admissions.** The students in these Vocational Schools at Berea have all the advantages of belonging to a large institution. They have the full use of the college library and gymnasium, free singing classes, baths, hospital care for sick, and board and rooms that are better and cheaper than could be afforded in a small institution.

The fine character of young men and young women in these Vocational Schools is one of the greatest attractions. Here one meets the best young people from different counties and different states. One will have the best companionship and form friendships that will be a pleasure and advantage thru life.

**The Material Equipment** of these schools is remarkably satisfactory. They have use of the stately chapel, the well furnished class-rooms, and comfortable arrangements for student room and board; and very expensive tools and apparatus are provided for their use.

**The Expenses** are remarkably low, so that these rare advantages are within the reach of all young people of ability who earnestly desire them. School expenses: Fall term, \$29.50, Winter, \$23.00, Spring, \$22.50.

**The Instructors.** The Vocational teachers are Christian men and women who have had practical experience and possess rare skill and ability in the different crafts and branches taught, and to have them as instructors and friends is an inestimable privilege. They are all friendly and easy to get acquainted with.

**Opportunities for Self-Help** are numerous. Students who secure positions as assistants in the domestic labor of the boarding hall or laundry, or in any of the shops, or on the farm or in the garden, secure valuable training in addition to some money compensation. One who has had even a brief training in one of these Vocational Schools can command double wages the following summer.

**Special Features** outside the regular class-room can receive only brief mention. Vocational students have the benefits of public entertainments, literary societies, sports, and the other general advantages which can only be enjoyed at a great educational center.

### Requirements for Admission

For admission to any one of the Vocational Schools one must show that he is above fifteen years of age (for the School of Nursing 18), in good health, truthful and reliable in character; also that he is able to read the text-books, write out the instructions of the teacher, and use the common rules of Arithmetic, including common and decimal fractions and compound numbers. Most of the students, however, have practically completed the 8th grade. One who is not prepared in these fundamentals can make them up in the Foundation School.

### Diplomas, Certificates, and Awards

Each Vocational School, except the School of Sundry Industries, has a two-year course at the end of which a diploma is given and the "School of Agriculture" and that of "Home Science" have one-term short courses at the end of which certificates are given.

To secure a diploma or certificate from one of these courses a student must successfully complete at least 18 lessons a week during the entire course. The Dean may assign from 16 to 22 lessons a week but can make no further deviation without a vote of the faculty concerned.

The certificate courses do not require quite as much general education as the diploma courses.

**Diploma Courses.** A program or "course of study" in the Vocational Schools is a number of studies selected for the purpose, and taken in the best order thru two years so as to bring the student to a definite point in knowledge, skill and mental efficiency. About one-half of the student's work is strictly vocational, the other half English, mathematics, and cultural studies.

**Certificate Courses.** The School of Agriculture and the Home Science School have one or more short courses, extending over a single term (10, 12, or 14 weeks), which give the student information and skill in some one industry. For the successful completion of a short course a certificate is given.

**Awards.** All the students at Berea while pursuing their various courses of study perform some manual labor under supervision, with definite instruction at stated times. Any student who has thus worked in the same department as much as ten hours a week for two years, showing fidelity and decided improvement in understanding the work in hand as well as in

skill, speed and general efficiency, may be recommended by his superintendent for an award setting forth his proficiency and merit.

### THE VALUE OF VOCATIONAL TRAINING

(Continued from Page 1.)

ing him the opportunity to more quickly grasp the business secrets.

Third; it develops methodical habits of life and "method is the hinge of successful business."

Fourth; Vocational courses train along lines of practical economy. The chief cause of poverty is prodigality, which means, letting one's possessions slip away. If some of our poverty stricken citizens had been privileged to attend vocational classes in Berea College, they would doubtless have been broken of habits which have thus led to their poverty, viz:

1. Allowing plows, blades, cultivators, shovels, hoes, to rust out in the weather.
2. Never white-washing buildings, thus avoiding decay.
3. Never filling in chug holes in roads near them, thus shortening the life of wagons and other vehicles.

4. Raising ten bushels of corn per acre instead of forty, using brains as fertilizer.

5. Allowing hens in cold weather to shiver in open sheds feeding corn and getting no eggs.

6. Walk through rain without umbrella; a fifty cent umbrella will save three to five dollars worth of clothing a year, to say nothing of better health.

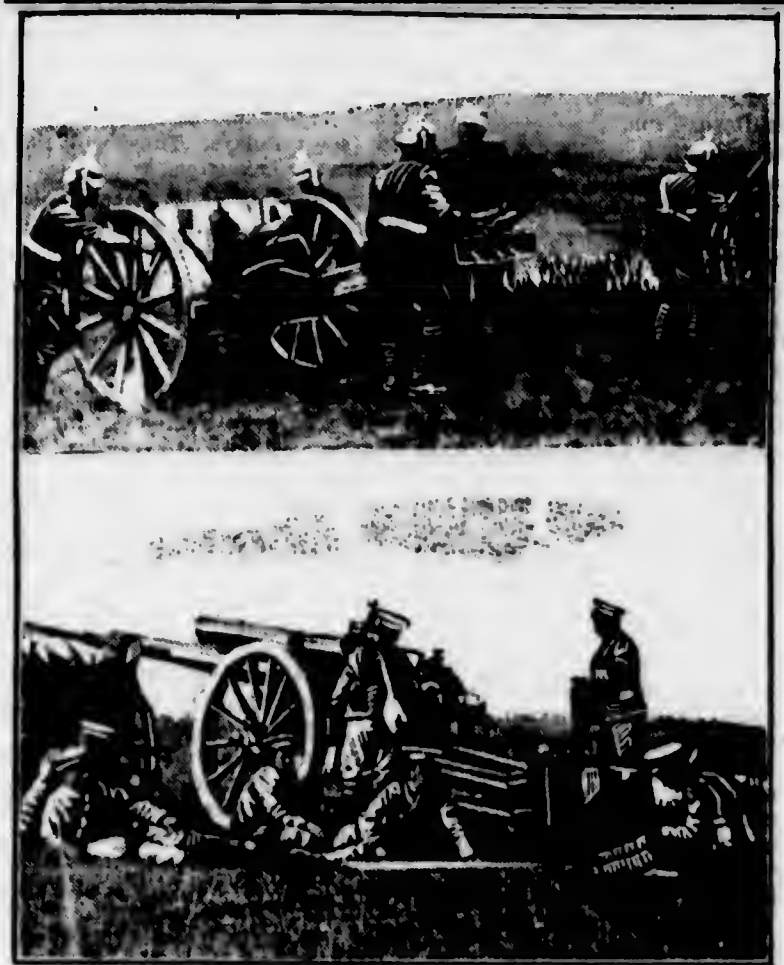
7. Waste time just "settin' round, instead of improving time reading good papers and magazines on farming, stock raising, etc.

8. Cooking too much food and having left-overs to waste.

9. Not knowing how to keep track of money coming in and going out.

10. Getting the idea that little things don't count. Many a man has never saved a dollar because he didn't think the nickel worth while. Just as many a man has never attained perfection because he has ignored trifles.

Finally, our vocational courses help a young man or woman toward better citizenship, making daily life an example of thrift.



Photos by American Press Association

### German and French Artillerymen

Artillery plays a big part in the great European war. Germany and France have devoted a great deal of attention to this development of their respective armies. Artillerymen of the German army are shown at the top and French artillerymen at the bottom.

### The Central and Eastern Kentucky Real Estate and Timber Agency

OF BEREA, KY.  
Solicits Your Patronage

All persons, any place, wishing to sell or invest in property of any kind, in the best town in the state (that's Berea you know), Farm lands in the garden spot of the world, (that's Central Kentucky too), Mineral, Timber Lands or Timber Propositions, in one of the richest sections in the United States in natural resources (that's Eastern Kentucky also), or a like proposition in any other part of God's country (that's the South Land sure)—the opening of the world's greatest water-way is going to turn the investing tide—just list with us, and give us your orders, and we'll do the rest. No, not altogether for the fun of it, but a very reasonable commission.

A Square Deal is Our Motto  
No Trade Made, No Money Paid

Phone No. 150,

J. W. HOSKINS, Mgr.



## LOCAL PAGE

NEWS OF BEREA AND VICINITY, GATHERED FROM A VARIETY OF SOURCES

## BRECK &amp; EVANS

Nearly all of the Fire Insurance Companies have withdrawn from the state, but Breck & Evans have some Old Strong Companies that will furnish any kind of insurance you want.

## THE OGC STUDIO

G. C. PURKEY, Prop.

High Class Photographs, Enlarging, Kodak Finishing, Picture Framing

Over Berea Bank and Trust Co.

## WATCHES BARGAINS WATCHES

Go to Marcum's to get your jewelry. Everything guaranteed. Prices the lowest, quality considered.

Next door to Clarkston's Hardware, Main Street.

## L. &amp; N. TIME TABLE

North Bound, Local	
Knoxville	7:00 a. m. 10:55 p. m.
BEREA	1:07 p. m. 3:52 a. m.
Cincinnati	6:30 p. m. 7:45 a. m.
South Bound, Local	
Cincinnati	6:30 a. m. 8:15 p. m.
BEREA	12:34 p. m. 12:33 a. m.
Knoxville	7:00 p. m. 6:50 a. m.
Express Train	
No. 23 will stop to take on passengers for Knoxville and points beyond.	
South Bound	
Cincinnati	8:00 a. m.
BEREA	11:55 a. m.
No. 32 will stop at Berea to take on passengers for Cincinnati, O., and points beyond.	
North Bound	
BEREA	4:45 p. m.
Cincinnati	8:50 p. m.

Pure lard in 50lb cans at Welch's for \$6.00.

Mrs. W. H. Bower spent Friday and Saturday in Brush Creek.

Miss Bertha King returns to Newbern, Tenn., tomorrow where she will teach again this year.

Read on page three directions for sowing cowpea seed and making cowpea hay.

Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Harris left Tuesday for a few days visit at Elizabethtown, Tenn.

Read the Vocational School articles by the several professors of the school who know what they are talking about.

Portland Cement at Welch's 55c.

Dr. Robertson's "Side Lights of the War" are growing more interesting each week. Keep up with the times; cut them out and keep them.

J. W. Corcoran, the Big Four traveling passenger agent, spent Friday with Mr. W. H. Bower.

Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Browning announce the birth of a 9 1/2 lb. baby girl, Roma Cleo, August 24.

Welch's guarantee on buggies is worth more alone than lots of buggies.

Mrs. Jennie Lester Hill after visiting in Richmond last week returned to Berea Saturday.

Dr. Steele left Sunday for a visit of several days with friends and relatives in Leslie and Perry counties.

Dean Rumold returned last Saturday from Chicago.

Mrs. S. B. Seale and children, after visiting a few days last week with Mr. and Mrs. Ed Seale of Lancaster returned to Berea Friday.

The largest line of buggies in eastern Kentucky now on exhibition at Welch's.

Miss Bertha King visited with friends in Richmond over Sunday.

Misses Norma and Esther Parsons and Miss Marie Bower spent Thursday in Richmond.

Mrs. George Blanton and Clarence Turner of Richmond are in Berea doing the electric work in Dr. Baker's new residence.

Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Logsdon of Brassfield were visiting their daughter, Mrs. J. M. Coyte, Sunday.

Messrs. J. W. Bratcher and Pleas Evans returned last week from Clay county with 36 nice large cattle.

The Misses Nina and Bertha King were visitors to the London Fair last Thursday and Friday.

Mr. Estill Jones was a business visitor in Berea the first of the week.

Mr. J. W. Dooley spent several days recently in Berea.

Rev. I. Messler, Principal of the McKee Academy, was in Berea yesterday to meet Miss Margaret Park, one of the teachers, who is just returning from a visit at her home in New York.

Messrs. Oscar and Wm. Ruiz left Sunday for their home in Havana, Cuba.

War has been declared on high prices at Welch's.

Rev. W. H. Baker and daughter, Mabel, of Chagrin Falls, Ohio, who have been visiting Mr. J. A. Baker and family have returned to their home.

Mr. John M. Baker, who has been visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Jas. A. Baker has returned to his home at Plattsburg, Mo.

Miss Hilda Welch was shopping in Cincinnati for a few days the first of the week.

Get that aluminum cooking ware at Welch's.

Mrs. Chas. B. Holder is the proud mother of a boy which was born the 29th. His name is Chas. B. Jr.

Mr. Harry Bybee of Richmond was a Berea visitor on Monday of this week.

Mr. J. H. Cooper of Knoxville, representative of Littlefield and Steere Candy Co., called on the merchants, Monday of this week.

Mr. Jas. P. Faulkner spent Sunday at the Tavern.

Mr. W. B. Harris was at home for a few days the first of the week.

Mr. J. O. Bowman of the class of 1914, left Sunday for Carlisle, Ky., where he is employed as one of the principals of the city high school for the coming year.

Stoves, stoves, stoves at Welch's. Any kind, any price.

Mrs. Rogers, who underwent an operation for appendicitis a few days ago was taken home the first of the week.

Mr. and Mrs. Aaron Huff are visiting friends and relatives in Berea for several days. They will then return to Lexington.

Mr. Strother Gott recently purchased W. H. Haley's store. Look at bottom of page for ad.

Mr. Eran Hays left Monday for an extended trip in Jackson county.

The best buggies in the world at Welch's.

Miss E. K. Corwin and Mrs. Ridgway, who have been away for the summer, returned to Berea last Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Morgan left last Saturday for Hazard, where Mr. Morgan will be engaged in the livery business.

Mr. H. C. Woolf is out of town this week on business.

Phone all your wants to 29.

Mr. Robt. Maupin of Richmond was in Berea Monday.

Mr. Morris Phillips visited Berea friends the first of the week.

Mr. D. Gott was in Cincinnati the first of the week on business.

Our Managing Editor was made glad by the arrival of his wife and children from Wadsworth, Ohio. They live in the house formerly occupied by Prof. Frank Montgomery on Richmond St.

President Frost is expected to return Friday, the 4th.

Mr. E. T. Fish returned last Friday from Mt. Jackson where he has been taking treatment for several days.

Miss Delia Botkin on her way from London where she visited her parents to her school at High Point stopped over Monday with Dr. and Mrs. Botkin.

Miss Marie Bower was the hostess of a most enjoyable lawn party Saturday evening given in honor of her guests, Misses Norma and Esther Parsons and Mrs. J. E. Lindsay of Cincinnati, Ohio. Some twenty guests enjoyed the affair.

Mrs. Mary Anderson attended the London Fair last week taking some of her homespun and received six

## THE FALL STYLE BOOK IS OPEN

You can have a look any time you wish to come.  
We'll be decidedly glad to show you.

Good Clothes

**J. S. STANIFER**  
RICHMOND, KENTUCKY

Good Service

premiums and one sweepstake making \$8.00

Mrs. H. S. Lucas and Mrs. Leona Howard have been visiting with Mrs. B. H. Hickman of Richmond, Ind., who are now visiting with Mrs. Hickman's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Shockley.

Prof. J. W. Dinsmore and E. C. Seale of Kent, Ohio, motored to Berea Monday for a few days visit with their many friends.

## SOW AND PIGS FOR SALE

M. L. Spink, Berea, Ky.

Miss Lucy Holliday left Tuesday morning for her new home at Hazard where she will remain until the opening of school.

Dr. and Mrs. Preston Cornelius and little daughter, Helen, of Fleming, Ky., are visiting with their many friends in Berea for several days.

After a very delightful visit of a month in western North Carolina Miss Ethel Todd returned to Berea last Saturday afternoon on the fast train.

Miss Ora Carpenter and Miss Myrtle Doolin returned from Battle

Miss Minnie Baker of Lexington returned to her home last Thursday after spending a week with Mr. J. L. Baker's family.

Miss Daisy Spence, was over from Richmond at the first of the week for a short visit with her mother.

Miss Nina King and Mr. R. F. Spence were in London last Thursday for the fair.

Mrs. Margaret Spence entertained quite a number of young people at a lawn party at her home Monday evening.

Mr. Will Brown of Fredericksburg, Ind., was in town for a part of this week. He was on his way to Kent, Ohio where he will teach this year.

Miss Myrtle Baker left last Thursday for a two week's visit with friends in Lexington, Panola and Locust Branch.

Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Baker left at the first of the week for a visit with friends and relatives at Panola, Ky.

Mr. Earl Hays, who has been at Bloomington, Ill., for nearly two years came home last week for a visit with his parents.

Miss May Harrison, who has been spending the summer at home, returned to Fairfax today to resume her work as teacher in the Fairfax schools.

Mr. Mark Spink and family are spending the week at the Burdette bungalow.

W. H. Harper of Burnside, Ky., is holding a protracted meeting at Silver Creek Chapel, Whites Station, services at 10 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. this and next week.

## BASE BALL

On last Saturday afternoon the Blue Lick baseball team won from the White Station team by a score of 5 to 4. The game was hotly contested and was marked by some splendid plays.

On Sept. 3rd, Mr. Vernon Wheelodon, a former Berea student, and Miss Esther Paville of Emporia, Va., a graduate from Berea class of 1908, will be married at the bride's home. They will start immediately for Berea and will spend a week with Mr. Wheelodon's mother, Mrs. Whyland, of the Hart neighborhood. They will make their home in New York. Mr. Wheelodon is an engineer in the Customs House power plant, and a student in Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute, from which institution he will graduate next year.

Mr. Douglas Roberts came out third on the list of 226 participants in a Civil Service examination, which enlisted a large number of the social workers in Chicago.

Courtesy is our watchword —  
Style our attraction —  
Prices our inducement.

fish's

Corner Main and Center Sts., Berea, Ky.

## Joe W. Stephens

### Meat Market

FANCY AND STAPLE GROCERIES

Fruits and Vegetables

Mill Feed, Flour and Meal

OUR AIM IS TO PLEASE. GIVE US A CALL

Main Street, Berea

## August Sacrifice Sale on all Summer Goods

AT

**B. E. BELUE & COMPANY**

Richmond, Kentucky

SEE

## Hayes & Gott

"The Cash Store"

FOR

## CLOTHING

SHOES AND FURNISHINGS

Main Street,

BEREA, KY.

PHONE 65 FOR

STAPLE AND FANCY GROCERIES,  
HAY, CORN AND OATS.

PROMPT DELIVERY

HONEST WEIGHT

**J. STROTHER GOTT & CO.**

(HALEY'S OLD STAND)

SEE CLARKSTON FOR

Deering Mowing Machines and Rakes

MAIN STREET, Near Bank



## YOUR SECURITY

Capital Stock	\$25,000.00
Thirty Six Stock-holders	
Double Liability	25,000.00
Actual surplus onbooks	6,000.00
Surplus charged to Building and Furniture account	6,000.00
Undivided profits	3,000.00
Total to protect depositors	\$65,000.00

## Berea Bank & Trust Co.

Main Street, Berea, Kentucky  
Organized 1901. Dividends paid to Stock-holders, since organization, \$21,000.00

## GROCERIES, FRUITS and VEGETABLES

Prices Always Right

## J. B. RICHARDSON

NEXT DOOR TO POST OFFICE

Main Street - - - - - Berea, Kentucky

## BEREA NATIONAL BANK

BEREA, KENTUCKY

Capital	\$25,000
Surplus	\$25,000

WE ARE GROWING. GROW WITH US

J. L. GAY, Cashier

### COMMISSIONER'S SALE

Jennie Baker's Heirs, Plaintiffs,  
vs.  
Jennie Baker's Heirs, Defendants.

Under and by virtue of a judgment and order of sale rendered at the May term of the Madison Circuit Court in the above styled action, the undersigned Master Commissioner of said court, will on Saturday the 12th day of September, 1914, at 10 o'clock a. m. on the premises in Berea, Ky., sell to the highest and best bidder at public auction, the following described property: 1st. A lot of ground located on Chestnut St. in the city of Berea, Ky., fronting said street 103 feet, on which is located a dwelling house and other out buildings and running back in an irregular shape about 400 feet. Said land has been platted and a plot of same will be shown on the day of sale and same can be found at the Berea National Bank. Said property will be offered in two or more parts and then sold as a whole and the bid or bids accepted that produce the most money.

2nd. A tract of land containing 10 acres more or less fronting Boone St. in the city of Berea, Ky. Said

tract of land has also been platted in twenty-six building lots large and desirable averaging .60 by 185 feet. Said lots will be sold separately and in combinations and then as a whole and the bid or bids producing the most money will be accepted.

Terms: Said property will be sold on a credit of six months time the purchaser being required to execute sale bond payable to the Commissioner bearing 6 per cent interest from day of sale until paid, with lien retained on the property until all the purchase money is paid.

### SOME GOOD BARGAINS

Here we are with another lot of good offers. Who can beat them? The Citizen for one year and the Evening Post till Jan. 1, 1915 and a 16 page War Atlas all for \$2.00. The Courier Journal and The Cincinnati one year for \$6.40. The same for six months, \$3.70 or for three months \$2.35. The Citizen and The Cincinnati Post for one year \$3.00. For six months \$2.15. For three months \$1.70.

### UNITED STATES NEWS

(Continued from Page 1)

was so violent that every building in the city was jarred. Sleepers were awakened and thrown into a panic.

### GERMANY ENGLAND'S SEA RIVAL

New York.—The Chamber of German-American Commerce gave out this interview with its shipping expert: "The great shipping rival of England has been Germany, with more than 5,000,000 tons of first-class merchant vessels. Over the seven seas Germans have followed the English and have won notable triumphs in comparison for trade. German enterprisers in reaching out for business in Africa, South American and India ports has been a bitter pill to the British. German ships have been carrying American products to Australia, the Orient, the Mediterranean, Russia, South America, Africa and India for many years.

### WILL PRESS WIRELESS PROTEST

New York.—Count Von Bernstorff, the German ambassador, who is in this city, expects to return to Washington to resume conferences with government officials regarding his protest against wireless censorship, he said. The ambassador added that he had received no message from Germany during the day.

### JAPANESE TROOPS HAVE LANDED

London.—A dispatch to the Daily Mail from Tien-Tsin says Japanese troops have been landed at several places on the coast near Kiau-Chau.

### EVIDENCE OF FOUL PLAY

Body With Bullet Hole in Head Found in River.

Sullivan, Ind., Sept. 1.—The body of an unidentified man was found in the Wabash river below here. A chain was wrapped about the body and there was a bullet hole in the man's head. Apparently the body had been in the water four or five days, as the features were unrecognizable. The man had red hair.

### 1914 SEPTEMBER 1914

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### GUESTS DRIVEN FROM ROOMS

Atlantic City, N. J.—A fierce blaze discovered in the top floor of the Hotel Islesworth, at Virginia avenue and the boardwalk, drove over 300 guests from their rooms, and for a time threatened to destroy the entire structure. Many guests were unable to save any of their belongings from the blaze, the cause of which is unknown. The entire fire fighting apparatus of the city was called out and only quick action saved the hotel from complete destruction.

### IN OUR OWN STATE

(Continued from First Page)

our next issue to give the assignments of the bishop for the coming year.—Richmond Climax.

### Colored Institute

Teachers' Institute for colored teachers of this county was held last week and was conducted by Prof. Frank L. Williams. Prof. Williams is a graduate of Berea College and holds a position in one of the leading public schools of St. Louis. Supt. H. H. Brook says it was one of the best institutes ever held in the county.—Richmond Climax.

### Took His Own Life

Sunday morning about four o'clock Mr. William Tevis, a prosperous farmer and a bachelor, about fifty years of age, living with his mother, Mrs. Noah Tevis, at Moberly, this county, dressed himself and going to the barn hung himself. Death occurred from strangulation. His remains were not discovered for several hours afterwards. His family and friends can offer no reason for the rash act.—Richmond Climax.

### Held Up and Robbed

Friday night about 11 o'clock Mr. William Wallace was returning to his home in Burnside, when he was approached by two men and ordered to give up his watch, money, and other valuables. Realizing that resistance would be useless and recognizing the fact that "discretion is the better part of valor," he made no resistance. The robbers secured a handsome gold watch Mr. Wallace valued far beyond its intrinsic worth and a small amount of change. Seventeen dollars in paper money which he had in an inside pocket was overlooked. The robbers fled and no clue has been found as to who they were, whence they came or whither they went.—Richmond Climax.

# COLUMBUS BUGGIES and MOGULL WAGONS

Are the late arrivals which add two more members to the big family—  
American Fence, Oliver Chilled Plows, Foster Rangers and V.C. Fertilizers. Sold exclusively by

## R. H. CHRISMAN

"The Furniture Man"

Chestnut Street - - - - - Berea, Kentucky

### Where Is That Timber?

(Continued from page 1.)

carpenter course, are all getting rich. Some of them are earning \$3.00 and \$4.00 and \$5.00 a day; others of them are contractors and builders in various towns and cities, but none of them are so prosperous as those will be who start the making of furniture in our own mountains. Take the carpenter's course!

### Give the Girls a Chance

"Father, don't you think I could go to school at Berea this fall?"  
"Well, I don't know. What will it cost, and can Mamma spare you, and what will you learn?"  
"It will cost about thirty dollars, besides traveling expenses, and some clothes that I need anyway. And Mamma can spare me because when I come back I can be more help to her than ever. I mean to enter the Vocational Department, and learn to make my own dresses, besides lots of other things that are handy about the house."  
"Will you learn to cook as well as Beula Brown who was in Berea last winter?"  
"I don't see why I shouldn't learn just as well as she did?"  
"And will you learn how to tend sick folks a bit, like Beula did?"  
"I sure will. And I'll earn a part of my expenses while I am there, as all the other girls do. May I go? May I go?"

Ballard's conveyance. A lively skirmish ensued between Mr. Ballard and the gentle, meek-eyed kine, but our friend was victorious and was able to reach home in the conveyance.

### RESOLUTIONS

Berea, Ky., Aug. 26, 1914.  
Berea Lodge No. 282. I. O. O. F.  
Whereas:—It has pleased the Grand Architect of the Universe, in His infinite wisdom, to call from earth to eternity our Brother, John A. Collins, who has been one of us for many years, therefore be it resolved:  
First. That in the death of Bro. Collins, Berea Lodge, No. 282, I. O. O. F., Berea, Madison county, Ky., loses a faithful member, and his wife, children and friends, a friend in-

deed, and the town of Berea, an upright, progressive and faithful officer and citizen, and feeling the loss, we join in sorrow at his untimely death.

Second. That we extend to his family and friends our heartfelt sympathy, for loss of a father and a friend departed, and remind them that our loss is his gain, and that he has only passed to the reward of all faithful odd fellows.

Third. That a page be set aside in our records and these resolutions placed thereon, a copy be sent to the family, and that a copy be printed in the Kentucky Odd Fellows, and the Berea Citizen.

Committee:—  
B. H. Gabbard,  
T. J. Kinnard,  
Jas. W. Wallace.

## Will You Do It?

We realize that an ad in this paper is of no good to anybody if it is not read. That's why we are planning to give some life and interest to our ads this season.

Won't you kindly read our ad next week and then read the one the week following? They will all be interesting, and are written a little out of the ordinary stereotype plan, for a purpose. If you will read them you will learn the purpose.

Resolve now that you will read our ads each week. It will be worth while.

## JACKSON COUNTY BANK



# The Land of Broken Promises

## A Stirring Story of the Mexican Revolution

By DANE COOLIDGE

Author of  
"THE FIGHTING FOOL," "HIDDEN WATERS,"  
"THE TEXICAN," Etc.

Illustrations by DON J. LAVIN

### CHAPTER XI.

The plaza at Fortuna, ordinarily so peaceful and sleepy, was alive with hurrying men when Bud and Phil reached town. Over at the station a special engine was wheezing and blowing after its heavy run and, from the train of commandeered ore cars behind, a swarm of soldiers were leaping to the ground. On the porch of the hotel Don Juan de Dios Brachamonte was making violent signals with his hands, and as they rode up he hurried out to meet them.

"My gracious, boys," he cried, "it's a good thing you came into town! Bernardo Bravo has come over the mountains and he's marching to take Moctezuma!"

"Why, that doesn't make any difference to us!" answered Phil. "Moctezuma is eighty miles from here—and look at all the soldiers. How many men has Bernardo got?"

"Well, that I do not know," responded Don Juan; "some say more and some less, but if you boys hadn't come in I would have sent a man to fetch you. Just as soon as a revolution begins the back country becomes unsafe for Americans. Some of these low characters are likely to murder you if they think you have any money."

"Well, we haven't," put in Bud; "but we've got a mine—and we're going to keep it, too."

"Aw, Bernardo Bravo hasn't got any men!" scoffed Phil; "I bet this is a false alarm. He got whipped out of his boots over in Chihuahua last fall, and he's been up in the Sierra Madre ever since. Probably come down to steal a little beef."

"Why, Don Juan, Bud and I lived right next to a trail all last year and if we'd listened to one-tenth of the revoluto stories we heard we wouldn't have taken out an ounce of gold. I'm going to get my denouncement papers tomorrow, and I'll bet you work that mine all summer and never know the difference. These rebels won't hurt you any, anyhow!"

"No! Only beg a little grub!" added Bud scornfully. "Come on, Phil; let's go over and look at the soldiers—it's that bunch of Yaquis we saw up at Agua Negra."

They tied their horses to the rack and, leaving the solicitous Don Juan to sputter, hurried over to the yard. From the heavy metal ore cars, each a rolling fortress in itself, the last of the active Yaquis were helping out their women and pet dogs, while the rest, talking and laughing in high spirits, were strung out along the track in a perfunctory line.

If the few officers in command had ever attempted to teach them military discipline, the result was not apparent in the line they formed; but any man who looked at their swarthy faces, the hawklike profiles, and deep-set, steady eyes, would know that they were fighters.

After all, a straight line on parade has very little to do with actual warfare and these men had proved their worth under fire.

To be sure, it was the fire of Mexican guns, and perhaps that was why the officers were so quiet and unassertive; for every one of these big, upstanding Indians had been captured in the Yaqui wars and deported to the henequen fields of Yucatan to die in the miasma and heat.

But they had come from a hardy breed and the whirling of fortune was flying fast—Madero defeated Porfirio Diaz; fresh revolutions broke out against the victor and, looking about in desperation for soldiers to fill his ranks, Madero fell upon the Yaquis.

Trained warriors for generations, of a race so fierce that the ancient Aztecs had been turned aside by them in their empire-founding migration, they were the very men to whip back the rebels, if he could but win them to his side.

So Madero had approached Chief Hule, whom Diaz had taken under a flag of truce, and soon the agreement was made. In return for faithful service, Mexico would give back to the Indians the one thing they had been fighting a hundred and sixty years to attain, their land along the Rio Yaqui; and there they should be permitted to live in peace as their ancestors had done before them.

And so, with a thousand or more of his men, the crafty old war chief had taken service in the federal army, though his mind, poisoned perhaps by the treachery he had suffered, was not entirely free from guile.

"It is the desire of the Yaquis," he had said, when rebuked for serving under the hated flag of Mexico, "to kill Mexicans. And," he added grimly, "the federals at this time seem best able to give us guns for that purpose."

But it had been a year now since Hule had passed his word and, though they had battled valiantly, their land had not been given back to them. The wild Yaquis, the irreconcilables who never came down from the hills, had gone on the warpath again, but Hule and his men still served.

Only in two things did they disobey their officers—they would not stack their arms, and they would not retreat while there were still more Mexicans

to be killed. Otherwise they were very good soldiers.

But now, after the long campaign in Chihuahua and a winter of idleness at Agua Negra, they were marching south toward their native land and, in spite of the stern glances of their leaders, they burst forth in weird Yequi songs which, if their words had been known, might easily have caused their Mexican officers some slight uneasiness.

It was, in fact, only a question of days, months, or years until the entire Yaqui contingent would desert, taking their arms and ammunition with them. "Gee, what a bunch of men!" exclaimed Bud, as he stood off and admired their stark forms.

"There's some genuine fighters for you," he observed to Phil; and a giant Yaqui, standing near, returned his praise with a snarl.

"Why, hello there, Amigo!" hailed Bud, jerking his head in a friendly salute. "That's a feller I was making signs to up in Agua Negra," he explained. "Dogged if I ain't stuck on these Yaquis—they're all men, believe me!"

"Good workers, all right," conceded De Lancey, "but I'd hate to have 'em get after me with those guns. They say they've killed a lot of Americans, one time and another."

"Well, if they did it was for being caught in had company," said Hooke. "I'd take a chance with 'em any time—but if you go into their country with a Mexican escort they'll kill you on general principles. Say," he cried impulsively, "I'm going over to talk with Amigo!"

With a broad grin on his honest face he advanced toward the giant Yaqui and shook hands ceremoniously.

"Where you go?" he inquired in Spanish, at the same time rolling a cigarette and asking by a sign for a match.

"Moctezuma," answered the Indian gravely. Then, as Bud offered him the



"You Live Here?" inquired the Yaqui, making, he, too, rolled a cigarette and they smoked for a minute in silence.

"You live here?" inquired the Yaqui at last.

"Come here," corrected Bud. "I have nine—ten miles—over there."

He pointed with the flat of his hand, Indian fashion, and Amigo nodded understandingly.

He was a fine figure of a man, standing six feet or better in his well-cut sandals and handling his heavy Meuser as a child would swing a stick.

Across his broad chest he wore a full cartridge belt, and around his waist he had two more, filled to the last hole with cartridges and loaded clips. At his feet lay his blanket, bound into a tight roll, and a canteen and coffee cup completed his outfit, which, so far as impedimenta were concerned, was simplicity itself.

But instead of the cheap linen uniform of the federals he was dressed in good American clothes—a striped shirt, overalls, and a sombrero handed with a bright ribbon—and in place of the beaten, hunted look of those poor conscripts he had the steady gaze of a free man.

They stood and smoked for a few moments, talking briefly, and then, as the Yaqui closed up their ranks and marched off to make camp for the night, Bud presented his strange friend with the sack of tobacco and went back to join his partner.

That evening the plaza was filled with the wildest rumors, and another train arrived during the night, but through it all Bud and Phil remained unimpressed. In the morning the soldiers went marching off down the trail, leaving a great silence where all had been bugle-calls and excitement, and then the first fugitive came in from down below.

He was an old Mexican, with trembling beard and staring eyes, and he told a tale of outrage that made their blood run cold. The red flaggers had come to his house at night; they had killed his wife and son, left him upon the ground for dead, and carried off his daughter, a prisoner.

But later, when the comisario questioned him sharply, it developed that he lived not far away, had no daughter to lose, and was, in fact, only a crazed old man who told for truth that which he feared would happen.

Notwithstanding the denouement, his story stirred the Mexican population to the depths, and when Bud and Phil tried to hire men to push the work on the mine, they realized that their troubles had begun. Not only was it impossible to engage laborers at any price, but on the following day Cruz Mendez, with his wife and children and all his earthly possessions on his burros, came hurrying in from the camp and told them he could serve them no more.

"It is my woman!" he explained; "my Maria! Ah, if those revolutoos should see Maria they would steal her before my eyes!"

So he was given his pay and the fifty dollars he had earned and, after the customary "Muchas gracias," and with the faithful Maria by his side, he went hurrying off to the store.

And now in crowded vehicles, with armed men riding in front and behind, the refugees from Moctezuma and the hot country began to pour into town, adding by their very haste to the panic of all who saw them.

They were the rich property owners who, having been subjected to forced contribution before, were now fleeing at the first rumor of danger, bringing their families with them to escape any being held for ransom.

In half a day the big hotel presided over by Don Juan de Dios Brachamonte was swarming with staring-eyed country mothers and sternly subdued families of children; and finally, to add eclat to the occasion and compensate for the general confusion, Don Cipriano Aragon y Tres Palacios came driving up to the door with his wife and the smiling Gracia.

If she had been in any fear of capture by hold marauders, Gracia Aragon did not show it now, as she sprang lightly from the carriage and waited upon her lady mother. Perhaps, after a year or more of rumors and alarms, she had come to look upon impending revolutionary conflicts as convenient excuses for a trip to town, a long stop at the hotel, and even a dash to gay Gadade in case the rebels pressed close.

However that may be, while Don Juan exerted himself to procure them a good room she endured the gaze of the American guests with becoming placidity and, as that took some time, she even ventured to look the Americans over and make some comments to her mother.

And then—or so it seemed to Bud—the mother glanced up quickly and fixed her eyes upon him. After that he was in less of a hurry to return to the mine, and Phil said they would stay inside for a week. But as for Don Cipriano, when he came across them in the crowded lobby he glared past them with malignant insolence and abruptly turned his back.

At La Fortuna he was the lord and master, with power to forbid them the place; but now once more the fortunes of war had turned against him, and he was forced to tolerate their presence. The band played in the plaza that evening, it being Thursday of the week, and as the cornet led with "La Paloma," and the bass viol and guitars beat the measure, all feet seemed to turn in that direction, and the fear of the raiders was stilled.

Around and around the band stand and in and out beneath the trees the pleasure loving maidens from down below walked decorously with their mothers; and the little band of Fortuna Americans, to whom life for some months had been a trifle burdensome, awoke suddenly to the beauty of the evening.

And among the rest of the maidens, but far more ravishing and high-bred, walked Gracia Aragon, at whom Bud in particular stole many secret glances from beneath the broad brim of his hat, hoping that by some luck the surrectos would come upon the town, and he could defend her—he alone. For he felt that he could do it against any hundred Mexicans that ever breathed.

### CHAPTER XII.

In its inception the Fortuna hotel had not been intended for the use of Mexicans—in fact, its rates were practically prohibitive for anyone not being paid in gold—but, since most of the Americans had left, and seven dollars a day was no deterrent to the rich refugee land owners, it became of a sudden international, with a fine mixture of purse-proud Spaniards and race-proud American adventurers.

Not a very pleasing combination for the parents of romantic damsels destined for some prearranged marriage of state, but very exciting for the damsels and most provocative to the Americans.

After the promenade in the plaza the mothers by common consent pre-empted the upstairs reception room, gathering their precious charges in close; while the Americans, after their custom, forgathered in the lobby,

convenient to the bar. Hot arguments about the revolution, and predictions of events to come served to pass the early evening, with many scornful glances at the Mexican dandies who went so insolently up the stairs. And then, as the refugees retired to their apartments and the spirit of adventure rose uppermost, Phil De Lancey made a dash out into the darkness and came back with a Mexican string band.

"A serenade, boys!" he announced, as the musicians filed sleepily into the hotel. "Our guests, the fair senoritas, you know! We'll make those young Mexican dudes look like two spots before the war is over. Who's game now for a song beneath the windows? You know the old stand-bys—'La Paloma' and 'Teresita Mia'—and you want to listen to me sing 'Me Guastan Todas' to Gracia, the fairest of the fair! Come on, fellows, out in the plaza, and then listen to the old folks cuss!"

They adjourned then, after a drink for courage, to the moonlight and the plaza; and there, beneath the shuttered windows and vacant balconies, the guitars and violins took up "La Paloma," while Phil and a few brave spirits sang.

A silence followed their first attempt, as well as their second and third, and the comisario of police, a mild creature owned and paid by the company, came around and made a few intellectual protests.

But inside the company's concession, where by common consent the



Gracia Waved Him Good-Night.

millant rurales kept their hands off, the Americans knew they were safe, and they soon jollied the comisario into taking a drink and departing. Then De Lancey took up the burden, and the string band, hired by the hour, strummed on as if for eternity.

One by one the windows opened; fretful fathers stepped out on the balcony and, bound by the custom and convention of the country, thanked them and bade them good night. But the two windows behind which the Senor Aragon and his family reposed did not open and, though the dwindling band stood directly under their balcony, and all knew that his daughter was the fairest of the fair, Don Cipriano did not wish them good night.

Perhaps he recognized the leading tenor—and the big voice of Bud Hooke, trying to still the riot—but, however it was, he would not speak to them, and the Lancelay would not quit.

"Try 'em on American music!" he cried, as everyone but Bud went away in disgust, "the latest rag from Broadway, New York. Here, gimme that guitar, hombre, and listen to this now!"

He picked out a clever bit of syncopation and pitched his voice to a heady twang:

"Down in the garden where the red roses grow,  
Oh my, I long to go!  
Pluck me like a flower, cuddle me an hour,  
Love let me learn the Red Rose Rag!"

There was some swing to that, and it seemed to make an impression, for just as he was well started on the chorus the alata of one of the shuttered parties and a patch of white shone through the spaces. It was the ladies, then, who were getting interested! Phil waited on:

"Sweetest honey-bee, be sweet to me!  
My heart is free, but here's the key!"

And then, positively, he could see that patch of white beat time. He took heart of grace at that and sang on to the end, and at a suggestion of clapping in dumb-show he gave an encore and raged it over again.

"Everybody's doin' it, doin' it, doin' it!" he began, as the shadow dance ceased.

"Honey, I declare, it's a bear, it's a bear, it's a bear!" he continued temptingly, and was well on his way to further extravagances when the figure in white swiftly vanished and a door slammed hard inside the house.

Several minutes later the form of Don Juan appeared at the lower door,

and in no uncertain tones he requested them to cease.

"The Senor Aragon informs me," he said, "that your music annoys him."

"Well, let him come to the balcony and say his 'buenas noches,'" answered Phil resentfully.

"The gentleman refuses to do that!" responded Don Juan briefly.

"Then let him go to bed!" replied De Lancey, strumming a few syncopated chords; "I'm singing to his daughter."

At that Don Juan came down off the porch in his slippers and they engaged in a protracted argument.

"What, don't I get a word?" demanded Phil grievously, "not a pleasant look from anybody? 'Sweetest honey-bee, be sweet to me!' he plucked, turning pathetically to the lady's balcony; and then, with a sudden flourish, a white handkerchief appeared through the crack of the shutters and Gracia waved him good night."

"Enough, Don Juan!" he cried, laying down the guitar with a thump; "this ends our evening's entertainment!"

After paying and thanking the stolid musicians Phil joined Bud and the pair adjourned to their room, where, in the intervals of undressing, Phil favored the occupants of the adjoining apartments with an aria from "Beautiful Doll."

But for all such nights of romance and music there is always a morning afterward; and a fine tenor voice set to ragtime never helped much in the development of a mine. Though Bud had remained loyally by his friend in his evening serenade he, for one, never forgot for a moment that they were in Fortuna to work the Eagle Tail and not to win the hearts of Spanish-Mexican senoritas, no matter how attractive they might be.

(Continued next week)

The simplified spelling board has "reformed" 8,000 more words. But what has become of those that had already been reformed?

Why is it that your umbrella is either broken or at the other end of the line on a rainy day?

Form-fitting suits for the dominant male may help to explain why no man is a hero to his valet.

There will be a lot more joy in the world when all the people who can't sing become convinced that they can't.

VIRILE FIGURE, "THE PIRATE," FOR GREAT EXPOSITION WALLS.



Copyright, 1914, by Panama Pacific International Exposition Company.

When the sculptors at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition began their work they had as an inspiration a task which has appealed to the imagination of the world for centuries, the cutting of the barrier between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans in the Panama canal, and so they have reproduced in the sculpture figures of the early explorers, pirates, the adventurers of the sea, the pioneers, pathfinders. The picture above shows "The Pirate" by Allan Newman, the brilliant American sculptor.

And have you noticed that most of these light-footed dancers are also light-headed?

If we ever do hear from the Martians, let us hope they will have something to say.

One of the mysteries of life is why it is that the less a woman wears the more it costs.

## Side Lights on the War

Prof. Robertson

However the views and sympathies of people may differ in regard to the war, the little state of Belgium has challenged the attention and admiration of all for her courageous defense of the rights of a neutral nation. The question arises, Was Belgium acting within her rights in refusing to the nations at war a passage through her territory?

A little bit of the history will lead us to see the position of Belgium. When Holland separated from Spain in the wars of the Reformation century the territory that is now Belgium remained to Spain. It was later transferred to Austria to whom it belonged when the French Revolution came on. During the period of this great movement and the era of Napoleon which followed, Belgium was an object of conquest by the French, and was added by Napoleon to his Empire.

In the Reconstruction of Europe which followed the downfall of Napoleon Belgium and Holland were reunited. In 1830 Belgium rebelled against Holland because she felt that she carried the heavier burden of the taxes and received the smaller share of privileges.

England, France, Prussia and some of the other powers of Europe, were called in by Holland to mediate and at once proceeded to take matters into their own hands by separating Belgium into an independent state. To prevent the dangers that might come from an attempt on the part of any of the powers to annex Belgium they agreed that she should be permanently neutral, that is, free from attack in case of wars in Europe, and under obligation to take no side herself. This arrangement was confirmed by the powers several times later in 1867 and 1870, and was in force at the opening of this war. Under the provision Belgium had prospered and was secure.

If any nation in Europe might fitly be a neutral it was Belgium. Her people are closely related to the French through language, race and habits. Her rulers on the other hand are related to the Germans since the first king of Belgium was called from the German state of Saxe-Coburg to rule the newly created nation. The very existence and harmony of the state depended on neutrality.

In making her stand Belgium seems to be actuated in good faith by the cause of neutrality, that is, the right to keep out of the wars of the nations around her. In this she has not only given to the world a bright example of courage but she has upheld the right of neutrality. The United States is a neutral nation;

more influential because of her position and size; and neutral nations have much in common. It is through their cooperation that the cause of peace must finally prevail.

It is customary for nations at war to ask the right of passage through the territory of a neutral, if they need to do so in the interests of the campaign. It is the right of the neutral as well to refuse permission for passage, as Belgium decided to do, acting within her rights. If the right is granted to one nation it must be granted equally to the other in case they ask for it. In this case the Germans were the attacking nation and asked the right because it meant to them the advantage of an easier entrance into the country of their enemy.

England's entrance into the war is based upon the violation of neutrality with which she charges Germany, so far as an immediate cause is given. If we look at the matter in the light of history we can see that it means much to her as she recalls the days of the French Revolution and of Napoleon.

Is it allowable for nations at war to drop bombs and other instruments from flying machines and airships?

In view of the recent example of such an act in Antwerp and of several other instances on both sides, the question is of interest. Perhaps nothing in the war has so aroused the terror of the people of Europe and has thrown such uncertainty on the result of army and navy as these new destroyers.

As means of warfare the flying machine and airship are so new that it is hardly possible to say what is customary with regard to them. The right of throwing bombs of powerful explosives has been a subject of discussion at all the conferences at the Hague and at the last one in 1907, it was agreed that this method of warfare should be prohibited until the meeting of another conference when the subject was to be taken under consideration again.

In general it may be said that the practice is out of keeping with the general tendency in the rules of war to do as little damage as possible to those who are not actually in the armies and navies, taking active part. As has already been seen a bomb thrown from a great height is as likely to hit a hospital as the object at which it was aimed. There is an allowable use for these new instruments of war, in annoying the enemy, by destroying their equipment and weakening their fortifications but their use should be restricted.



September 3, 1914.

## IN THE HOME



## VERSE FOR THIS WEEK

On Thy compassion I repose  
In weakness and distress;  
I will not ask for greater ease,  
Lest I should love Thee less;  
Oh, 'tis a blessed thing for me  
To need Thy tenderness.

## To Keep Vinegar Free From Mold

Lay a small bag of thin muslin containing mustard on top of the pickles. If the vinegar has been properly boiled and clarified, it will tend to prevent the formation of mold.

## Some Kitchen Kinks

To hasten the baking of potatoes, let them stand a few minutes in hot water, after washing them clean.

Before trying to break a coconut put it in the oven to warm. When heated a slight blow will crack it, and the shell will come off easily.

To prevent staining the fingers, while paring potatoes keep the potatoes in cold water.

When poaching eggs add a little vinegar to the water besides salt. This sets the eggs and keeps them in good shape.

When heating eggs separately beat the white first, then "beat" a little bit of it to start the yolks. The result is the yolks will not stick to the beater, as is generally the case, and they will get light twice as quickly.

## Here and Hereafter.

The Tattler tells the story of an old Scotchman whose wit was edged with pessimism. One morning he met at her gate a neighbor whose husband was seriously ill.

"And how's yer husband this mornin'?" Mrs. Tamson? he asked, solicitously.

"Oh, he's awful bad! The doctor said his temperature has gone to 150!" "Nae, nae, you've made a mistake! Naebody's temperature could never be as muckle as 150—at least, not in this world," he added, as an afterthought.—*Youth's Companion.*

## LOVE HATH A WAY.

It seems to be a way with the human race that when it is not engaged in moralizing, it keeps more or less busy furnishing the material upon which to build a select system of theories. That the hindsight thus afforded hasn't long ago banished all evil from the world is the strangest of mysteries. One reason may be that the various sets of theories based on the same data fail to agree. For example, everyone has been told over and over again how beautiful is a long courtship, during which each can learn all about the other, and thus be prepared to jog together in double harness through all the blessed journey that lies ahead. The recent death of Huxley's widow recalls the fact that her distinguished husband waited, nearly eight years before he was able to wed. That their after life was exceptionally happy, and that she proved a true helpmeet in his struggle for recognition, has caused the wise ones to overflow with a fresh output of platitudinous truisms, extending back to the patriarch Jacob, blissfully oblivious to the fact that Jacob served seven years for a bride, and then didn't get the girl he wanted.

## Christian Duty.

"And what doth the Lord require of thee, but to do justly, and to love mercy, and to walk humbly with thy God?"—Micah 6:8.

"Do justly." I am to pay reverent and scrupulous regard to common rights. My outlook is always to include my neighbor and what is due to him. I am never to tamper with the scales to my own profit. I am to have no unjust weights in any of my relationships. And this covers every kind of commerce, even the commerce of words. There is to be no false emphasis in my speech, no exaggeration, and no short weight. Every word is to have its own true weight, for "by thy words thou shalt be justified, and by thy words thou shalt be condemned."

"Love mercy." The scales may be weighed in fairness to my brother. I must give him "good measure, pressed down, shaken together, running over." I must deal not only in justice but in mercy. Nay, mercy is the finest and most finished justice. Mercy is the most intimate kinship of truth. And when we "love mercy" we are in the home of truth.

"Walk humbly with thy God." In this companionship all graces will be born. No pride can live in this fellowship, no meanness, no hardness, no injustice. If I keep near God I can never be alien to my brother. When I abide in the Lord my soul will be "as a well-watered garden."—Rev. J. H. Jowett, D. D.

THE HEALTH MASTER  
(Continued from Page 1)

Clyde and Grandma Sharpless.

"Children out of town?" inquired Dr. Strong suggestively.

"Of course not. Oh, I see. You want us all. Servants, too?"

"The cook certainly. She should be very important to our council of war. Perhaps we might leave the rest till later."

They gathered in the spacious study, and Grandma Sharpless glanced round approvingly.

"It's like family prayers," she commented.

"Concerted effort is a sort of prayer, if it's honest," said Dr. Strong gravely. "I've never had much of an opinion of the man who gets up in meeting to beg the Lord for sound health for himself and family, and then goes home and sleeps with all his windows closed."

"There are no closed windows in this house," said Grandma Sharpless emphatically. "I see to that, having been brought up on fresh air myself."

"You show it," returned the doctor pleasantly. "And I've noticed that this house breathes deep at night, through plenty of open windows. So I can save my own breath on that topic. Just now I want to talk milk."

"All our milk comes from my farm," said the head of the family. "Cows are my hobby. You ought to see the place, Strong; it's only ten miles out."

"I have seen the place," "What do you think of it?" "I think you'd better get your milk somewhere else for a while."

"Why, Dr. Strong?" protested Mrs. Clyde. "There isn't a woman among my friends who doesn't envy me our cream. And the milk keeps sweet—oh, for days, doesn't it, Katie?"

"Yes'm," replied the cook. "Three days, or even four, in the ice-box."

"Doesn't that show it's pure?" asked Mrs. Clyde triumphantly.

Dr. Strong shook his head. "Happily proof," he said. "Really clean milk will keep much longer. I have drunk milk from the Rochester city supply that was thirteen days old, and as sweet as possible. And that was in a hot August."

"Thirteen days old! I'd be ashamed to tell it!" declared Grandma Sharpless, with so much asperity that there was a general laugh, in which the doctor joined.

"I shouldn't care to try it with your milk. It is rich, but it isn't by any means pure. Eternal vigilance is the price of good milk. I don't suppose you inspect your farm once a month, do you, Mr. Clyde?"

"No, leave that to the farmer. He's an intelligent fellow. What's wrong?"

"Scientifically speaking, from 300,000 to 500,000 bacteria per cubic centimeter."

"Do we drink all those things when we have a glass of milk, Dr. Strong?" inquired "Manny" Clyde, the oldest boy.

"Four or five times that many for every teaspoonful," said the doctor. "But it isn't as bad as it sounds, Manny. One hundred thousand is considered a fairly safe allowance, though very good milk—the kind I drank when it was thirteen days old—may contain only two or three thousand. When the count runs up to half a million or so, it shows that some kind of impurity is getting in. The bacteria in your milk may not be disease germs at all; they may all be quite harmless varieties. But sooner or later, if dirt gets into milk, dangerous germs will get in with it. The high count is a good danger signal."

"If Miss, the farmer, has been allowing dirt to get into the milk, he'll find himself out of a place," said Mr. Clyde decisively.

"Don't be too hard on him," advised the doctor. "His principal fault is that he's getting the milk dirty trying to keep it clean. He is washing his cans with water from an open well near the barnyard. The water in the well is badly contaminated from surface drainage. That would account for the high number of bacteria; that and careless milking."

"And on that account you advise me to give up the milk?" asked Mr. Clyde.

"Only temporarily. There are other more immediate considerations. For one thing, there are both diphtheria and typhoid near by, and the people on the farm are in contact with them. That's dangerous. You see, milk under favorable conditions is one of the best cultures for germs that is known. They flourish and multiply in it past belief. The merest touch of contamination may spread through a whole supply, like the through flax. One more thing; one of your sons, I fear, is tuberculous."

"We might pasteurize, I suppose," suggested Mrs. Clyde anxiously.

Dr. Strong returned a decisive negative. "Pasteurized milk is bet-

ter than poisoned milk," he said; "but it's a lot worse than good raw milk. Pasteurizing simply means the semi-cooking of all the varieties of germs, good and bad. In the process of cooking, some of the nutritive quality is lost. To be sure, it kills the bad germs, but it also kills the good ones."

"Do you mean that some of the germs are actually useful?" asked Mrs. Clyde.

"Very useful, in certain roles. For example, the lactic acid bacteria would be unpopular with you, Mrs. Clyde, because they are responsible for the souring of milk. But they also perform a protective work. They do their best to destroy any bacilli of disease which may invade their liquid home. Now, when you pasteurize, you kill all these millions of defenders; and any hostile germs that come along afterward and get into the milk, through dust or other mediums, can take possession and multiply without hindrance. Therefore pasteurized milk ought to be guarded with extra care after the process, which it seldom is. I once visited a large pasteurizing plant which made great boasts of its purity of product, and saw flies coming in from garbage pail and manure heap to contaminate the milk in the vats; milk helpless to protect itself, because all its army of defense had been boiled to death."

"If we are allowed neither to use our farm milk raw nor to pasteurize it, what shall we do with it?" inquired Mr. Clyde.

"Full directions are in there," answered Dr. Strong, pointing to an envelope on his desk. "If you'll look over what I've written, and instruct your farmer to follow it out, you'll have milk that is reasonably good. I'll go further than that; it will be even good enough to give to the babies of the townsmen, if you should have any left over."

Mr. Thomas Clyde proceeded to rub his chin, with some degree of concentration, whereby Dr. Strong knew that his hint had struck in.

"Meantime," said Mrs. Clyde, with a trace of sarcasm, "do you expect us to live on condensed milk?"

"Not at all; on certified milk."

"What's that mean?" asked Miss Julia, who had a thirst for information.

"What's a certificate, Junkum?" retorted the doctor.

"That's what I get when I pass my examinations."

"Right! Well, milk coming from a farm that passes all its examinations gets a certificate from the Medical Society, which keeps a pretty constant watch over it. The society sees that all the cattle are tested for tuberculosis once in so often; that the cows are brushed off before milking; that the milking is done through a cloth, through which no dirt or dust can pass, into a can that has been cleaned by steam—not by contaminated water—so that no germs will remain alive in it; then cooled and sealed up and delivered. From the time the milk leaves the cow until it comes on your table, it hasn't touched anything that isn't germ-proof. That is the system I have outlined in the paper for your farmer."

"It sounds expensive," commented Mrs. Clyde.

"Yes; that is the drawback. Certified milk costs from fifteen to twenty cents a quart. But when you consider that nearly half the dead babies were poisoned by bad milk it doesn't seem so expensive, does it?"

"All very well for us," said Mr. Clyde thoughtfully. "We can afford it. But how about the thousands who can't?"

"There's the pity of it. Every city should maintain a milk standard up to the requirements of the medical certification, and allow no milk to be sold which falls short of that. Its feasible, and it could be done at a moderate price if we could educate the farmer to it. Copenhagen's milk supply is as good as the best certified milk in this country, because the great Danish Milk Company cooperates with the farmer, and doesn't try to make huge profits; and its product sells under five cents a quart. But, to answer your question, Mr. Clyde: even a family of very moderate means could afford to take enough certified milk for the baby and it would pay in doctor's bills saved. Older children and grown-ups aren't so much affected by milk."

(continued next week)

## Cover Bottles With Leather.

In carrying a small bottle, for instance, of medicine on a voyage, it is an excellent plan to make a leather covering for it, and this is easily done. In this way if the bottle breaks there is no danger from wounds caused by the glass, and the cover acts as a good protector. For a square section bottle, trace the profile on a piece of leather four times side by side, and add the small square representing the bottom, to one of the profiles. Cutting out with the scissors, this makes only one seam at the end to be sewed up, also the parts at the neck of the bottle and the bottom piece.

GREAT LOSS IN  
ROAD BUILDINGDamage to Thoroughfares by  
Automobiles.

## PROPER MATERIALS NEEDED

Great Increase in the Manufacture of  
Automobiles in the United States.  
Maintenance of Stone Roads More  
Costly Than Formerly.

Inexcessively large loss in road building has been suffered during the last several years as the result of using blinding materials without full knowledge of their values, according to William Easby, Jr., professor of municipal engineering at the University of Pennsylvania.

Competent specialists today are in a position to render service immeasurably greater than their fees. Professor Easby said in a recent lecture. He pointed out that in the last few years petroleum, tars, pitches and asphaltums have been closely studied to determine their value as road materials under various traffic and climatic conditions, and much information of value has been obtained.

The professor pointed out that for 1913 records show a total of 1,250,000 automobiles using the roads of the United States, including electric and commercial vehicles. If the rate for increase in the manufacture of automobiles should be maintained until 1915, he said, the production in that year may reach 1,000,000 cars.

Figures relating to the export business as set forth by Professor Easby are encouraging to American industry. He said exports last year reached the total of \$28,000,000 in the automobile industry, while imports of cars decreased from \$5,000,000 in 1906 to half that amount in 1912.

Study of the damage done to roads by automobiles, Professor Easby said.

WELL-BUILT ROADS SUFFER LESS THAN  
POORLY CONSTRUCTED ONES.

has developed the conclusion among experts that substantial, well-built roads suffer less than those which are unsound and poorly constructed. Mixed automobile and horse traffic is more damaging to bituminous surfaces than the same volume of automobile traffic. He said nonskid devices prevent damage from side slip, but have a shearing or grinding effect on the road and are damaging, especially to earth, gravel and water bound broken stone roads.

The section of the automobile tires prevents the binder from settling back into the road and becoming cemented when wet, the stones lose their support and become dislodged. As every piece acts as a key to those surrounding it, the displacement of the surface, Professor Easby said, proceeds at an accelerated rate. Stones in the lower course then suffer a like displacement. While the damage at first appears to be confined to the surface, in reality it is not, for with the failure of the surface the road is no longer water-tight. The subgrade, or support, then is loosened and depressions result.

Stone roads adapted to mixed traffic must have well compacted subgrades, the speaker said. They must be well rolled to secure close interlocking of the stone and must be thick enough to distribute the wheels' loads over so large an area of the subgrade that the intensity of pressure thereon will not exceed its supporting capacity.

Maintenance cost of water bound broken stone road has increased greatly since 1907, the professor said. In New York this increase has been from about \$300 to \$1,000 a mile per year. In Massachusetts it has been from \$420 to \$675. But Professor Easby said that since the roads have been put in condition for automobile traffic the cost of maintenance should be much less.

Still, the insane desire that causes a chicken to cross the road is no worse than that which impels two persons to change seats in a canoe.

Whether to buy the new fishing rod or to save the money for friend wife's Christmas present is a perplexing problem of the day.

SIX DOORS  
FOR ASPIRING YOUNG PEOPLE

## 1st Door—Berea's Vocational Schools

Training that adds to your money-earning power, combined with general education.

FOR YOUNG MEN—Agriculture, Carpentry, Printing, Commercial.

FOR YOUNG LADIES—Home Science, Dressmaking, Cooking, Nursing, Stenography and typewriting.

## 2nd Door—Berea's Foundation School

General Education for those not far advanced, combined with some vocational training. No matter what your present advancement, we can put you with others like yourself and give chance for most rapid progress.

## 3rd Door—Berea's General Academy Course

For those who are not expecting to teach and who are not going thru College, but desire more general education. This is just the thing for those preparing for medical studies or other professions without a college course. It also gives the best general education for those who wish a good start in study and expect to carry it on by themselves.

## 4th Door—Berea's Normal School

This gives the very best training for those who expect to teach. Courses are so arranged that young people can teach through the summer and fall and attend school through the winter and spring, thus earning money to help pay on in their course of study. Read Dinwiddie's great book, "How to Teach a District School."

## 5th Door—Berea's Preparatory Academy Course

This is the straight road to College—best training in Mathematics, Sciences, Languages, History and all preparatory subjects. The Academy is now Berea's largest department.

## 6th Door—Berea College

This is the crown of the whole Institution, and provides standard courses in all advanced subjects.

## Questions Answered

BEREA, FRIEND OF WORKING STUDENTS. Berea College with its affiliated schools, is not a money-making institution. It requires certain fees, but it expends many thousands of dollars each year for the benefit of its students, giving highest advantages at lowest cost, and arranging as far as possible for students to earn and save in every way.

OUR SCHOOL IS LIKE A FAMILY, with careful regulations to protect the character and reputation of the young people. Our students come from the best families and are earnest to do well and improve. For any who may be sick the College provides doctor and nurse without extra charge.

All except those with parents in Berea live in College buildings, and many assist in work of boarding hall, farm and shops, receiving valuable training and getting pay according to the value of their labor. Except in winter it is expected that all will have a chance to earn a part of their expenses. Write to the Secretary before coming to secure employment.

PERSONAL EXPENSES for clothing, laundry, postage, books, etc., vary with different people. Berea favors plain clothing. Our climate is the best, but as students must attend classes regardless of the weather, warm wraps and underclothing, umbrellas and overcoats are necessary. THE CO-OPERATIVE STORE furnishes books, toilet articles, work uniforms, umbrellas and other necessary articles at cost.

LIVING EXPENSES are really below cost. The College asks no rent for the fine buildings in which students live, charging only enough room rent to pay for cleaning, repairs, fuel, lights, and washing of bedding and towels. For table board, without coffee or extras, \$1.35 a week, in the fall, and \$1.50 in winter for furnished room, with fuel, lights, washing of bedding, 40 to 60 cents for each person.

SCHOOL FEES are two. First a "DOLLAR DEPOSIT," as a guarantee for return of room key, library books, etc. This is paid but once, and is returned when the student departs.

Second an "INCIDENTAL FEE" to help on expenses for care of school buildings, hospital, library, etc. (Students pay nothing for tuition or services of teachers—all our instruction is a free gift). The Incidental Fee for most students is \$5.00 a term; in Academy and Normal \$6.00 and \$7.00 in Collegiate course.

PAYMENT MUST BE IN ADVANCE, incidental fee and room rent by the term, board by the half term. Installments are as follows:

FALL TERM			
	VOCATIONAL AND FOUNDATION SCHOOLS	ACADEMY AND NORMAL	COLLEGE
Incidental Fee.....	\$ 5.00	\$ 6.00	\$ 7.00
Room .....	5.00	7.00	7.00
Board 7 weeks .....	9.45	9.45	9.45
Amount due Sept. 16, 1914.....	\$20.05	\$22.45	\$23.45
Board 7 weeks, due Nov. 4, 1914.....	9.45	9.45	9.45
Total for term.....	\$29.50	\$31.90	\$32.90
WINTER TERM			
Incidental Fee .....	\$ 5.00	\$ 6.00	\$ 7.00
Room .....	6.00	7.20	7.50
Board 6 weeks .....	9.00	9.00	9.00
Amount due Jan. 6, 1915.....	\$20.00	\$22.20	\$23.50
Board 6 weeks due Feb. 17, 1915.....	9.00	9.00	9.00
Total for term .....	\$29.00	\$31.20	\$32.50

\*This does not include the dollar deposit nor money for books or laundry.

## Special Expenses—Business.

	Fall	Winter	Spring	Total
Stenography and Typewriting.....	\$14.00	\$12.00	\$10.00	\$36.00
Bookkeeping (brief course).....	14.00	12.00	10.00	36.00
Bookkeeping (regular course).....	7.00	6.00	5.00	18.00
Business course studies for students in other departments:				
Stenography .....	10.50	9.00	7.50	27.00
Typewriting, with one hour's use of instrument .....	7.00	6.00	5.00	18.00
Com. Law, Com. Geog., Com. Arith., or Penmanship, each....	2.10	1.80	1.50	5.40

In no case will special Business Fees exceed \$15.00 per term.

Any able-bodied young man or young woman can get an education at Berea if there is the will to do so.

It is a great advantage to continue during winter and spring and have a full year of continuous study. Many young people waste time in the public schools going over and over the same things, when they might be improving much faster by coming to Berea and starting in on new studies with some of the best young men and women from other counties and states.

Applicants must bring or send a testimonial showing that they are above 15 years old, in good health, and of good character. This may be signed by some former Berea student or some reliable teacher or neighbor. The use of tobacco is strictly forbidden.

Fall Term opens September 16, 1914. Get Ready!

For information or friendly advice write to the Secretary,

MARSHALL E. VAUGHN, Berea, Ky.

Welcome to Students, New and Old!



## East Kentucky Correspondence News You Get Nowhere Else

No correspondence published unless signed in full by the writer. The name is not for publication, but as an evidence of good faith. Write plainly.

### MADISON COUNTY Hickory Plains

Hickory Plains, Aug. 31.—J. M. Kinnard and family and Frank Burdette and wife visited relatives at Lexington recently, toured to Frankfort and viewed many places of interest among them was the new state capitol.—Mrs. Wallace Adams, who has undergone an operation at the Berea Hospital is doing nicely.—Mrs. Will Barnes of Richmond and daughter, Mrs. Dillard Anderson of Whites Station visited Mr. and Mrs. Pall Cornelison over Saturday.—Mr. Pleas Evans has purchased a new Ford car.—Mrs. Ellen Abney, who has been operated on for appendicitis has returned from Gibson Infirmary to her mother's for a week's convalescence.

### Slate Lick

Slate Lick Aug. 29.—Mr. and Mrs. James Croucher who have been poorly for some time are slowly improving.—The infant babe of Mr. and Mrs. Allie Roberts died at their home August 21.—J. H. Preston bought some calves at 21 dollars per head.—The Estridge brothers passed thru Slate Lick with a nice drove of stock last week.—J. D. Martin of Covington was the guest of Mrs. Emma McCormick from Tuesday until Thursday last week.

### Blue Lick

Blue Lick, Aug. 31.—There will be an ice cream supper at the Glades Christian Church next Saturday night given for and by the Endeavor Society. Everybody is invited.—Pastor W. I. Peel will begin a revival meeting at the Glades Christian Church on Monday night, Sept. 21st, assisted by Rev. Walker and Miss Helton of Kirksville who will lead the singing.—Blue Lick defeated Whites Station Saturday in a game that was closely contested all the way through, the score was 5 to 4. They will play Point Level next Saturday on the Johnson field.—Mr. Julian Johnson and wife of Indianapolis are spending a few weeks with the former's parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Johnson.—A large delegation from Glades Sunday School attended the county convention of Christian churches which was held at Speedwell last Tuesday, the 25th. Miss Herndon and Gabbard were speakers on the program.—Meredith Gabbard is saving some of his peaches which were going to waste by securing a cannery he has canned already four hundred quarts.—Prof. Robertson of Berea College gave a lecture on the European War here Wednesday night that was enjoyed very much by everyone who heard him.

### Big Hill

Big Hill, Aug. 31.—Preacher's Association met at Pilot Knob Church last Saturday and Sunday with a large audience and good interesting sermons, dinner on the ground Saturday.—Preaching at Pilot Knob School House last Saturday night by Revs. Lambert, McMurry and others.—Sunday School is going on at Pilot Knob School House every Sunday evening.—A prayer meeting has been organized at the church on Sunday eve.—Mr. Holland is sick and thought to have typhoid fever.—Mr. and Mrs. M. D. Settle attended the London Fair. Also Mr. Jarvis Camer and his son, Brady.—Mr. and Mrs. Dr. J. B. Settle from Sand Gap has been visiting at M. D. Settle's the past week.—An ice cream supper at Pilot Knob school house next Saturday night. Everybody invited, Sept. 5.

### Bybee

Bybee, Aug. 28.—Mrs. Merrill Handy, who was operated on for tumor at the Gibson Hospital, Richmond, is improving rapidly.—Mrs. Reed Cornelison left Wednesday for Berea where she will undergo an operation for appendicitis.—Rev. H. Kshire of Lexington is conducting a revival at the Waco Baptist Church. A great interest is being shown, and much good being done.—Mr. G. P. Witt went on a prospecting trip to Brumback Saturday.—About seventy-five of our boys and girls went from here to Boonsboro Saturday on a boat excursion. There was a picnic at that place in honor of the boat and it proved to be quite a jolly day for the young folks.

### Coyle

Coyle, August 31.—People are busy in their tobacco.—Mr. and Mrs. D. C. Mice have been attending church at Waco.—Mrs. Tom Baker returned home Sunday after a week's visit with her father.—Mr. and Mrs. Clark Sharp are rejoicing over the arrival of a six pound girl, her name is Grace Adams.—Mr. Willie Dean attended the S. S. conven-

tion at Speedwell last Tuesday.—Miss Dora Todd of Dreyfus spent Sunday with her aunt, Mary Todd, of this place.—Mr. Joe Ballew purchased a fine cow from J. M. Powell for \$63.—Mr. and Mrs. Jim Dozier and daughter, Elizabeth, attended the association at Red House last Wednesday.

### Kingston

Kingston, Sept. 1.—Curtis Silas Parks arrived at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Kit Parks, via of Storktown, last Tuesday, Aug. 25.—Misses Lelia and Mahel Flannery who have been spending the summer in Michigan returned home Saturday for a two weeks' stay.—Mrs. Evan Adams, who has been visiting at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. D. W. Webb returned to Haymon Saturday.—Miss Leona Webb is sick.—There are some cases of chicken pox in this vicinity.—Rev. Summers assisted by his son, began a revival at the Baptist church Sunday night.

### ROCKCASTLE COUNTY Rockford

Rockford, August 31.—Everybody seems to enjoy the fine rains we are having at this time.—Mrs. Mattie Coyle has moved into her new dwelling but it is not completed.—Rev. G. E. Childress of Johnstons preached Leslie Coffey's funeral here Sunday at 11 o'clock.—There was a large crowd present.—Rev. A. J. Pike and Rev. Allen of Mt. Vernon are holding a series of meetings at Seaford Cane. The heavy rains and fresh road working has made it very inconvenient the past week but we hope to have success. We are having very good attendance and the very best of behavior.—The association known as Land Mark will be held at Old Macedonia Church on Sept. 18.—Quite a crowd of kinsfolks and friends had a surprise dinner at Daddie Todd's last Friday to celebrate his 79th birthday which was quite an enjoyment to the old fellow, as Dad likes company. Among the crowd was W. L. Todd and wife of Paint Lick, Mrs. W. D. Parks and little grandson, Thomas Parks.—Andra Holcomb visited Mrs. Carrie Wallace of Wallaceon last week and attended the protracted meetings.—Quite a number of Slate Lick people attended Mr. Collins' funeral at Berea last week.—Mr. Ray Gillen of Cincinnati and mother of Berea visited friends and neighbors at Slate Lick last week.—Ballard Parks is on the sick list this week.

### Disputanta

Disputanta, Aug. 29.—Martha Jane the little daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Thomas died on last Thursday night and was laid to rest in the old Scaffold Cane cemetery.—Born on the 27th of this month to Mr. and Mrs. Sherman Chasteen, a fine boy. Mother and child are doing well.—Henry Abney returned from Indiana where he has been to see John Owens, who is sick. He says John is improving.—Lewis Gadd returned from Hamilton last week.—Mr. and Mrs. P. W. Shearer and a good number of friends and relatives took dinner at the Witt graveyard last Sunday.

### Gauley

Gauley, Aug. 29th.—Sunday school at Union every Sunday at 9 o'clock. All invited.—Born to Mr. and Mrs. Jake Ponder, a boy weighs thirteen pounds. His name is Earl.—Mr. J. C. Bullock has the boss tomatoes. He got two out of his patch. One weighs two pounds and one one and three-fourths pounds. So beat him if you can.—Crops are looking fine since the rain.—Mr. Cyrus Howard's boy has got able to be out again.—Mr. George Robertson is improving.—Mrs. D. Parker is on the sick list this week.—Mrs. T. F. Hullock is some better at this writing.—Mr. D. M. Ponder has the boss beet; it measures 17½ in. around.—Mrs. Martha Mullins is sick this week.—Died, the little child of Mr. and Mrs. Charley Mays. It was only 17 days old and was buried at Union Graveyard the 17th.—Mr. Clarence Howard is on the sick list this week.—Mr. Mark Morris has typhoid fever. He is some better at this writing.—Mr. S. E. Kelley is sick with bowel trouble this week.—Born to Mr. and Mrs. Luther Morris on the 25th, a boy. His name is Marion Arthur.—Canning apples, peaches and tomatoes is the order of the day in this part.—Mrs. John Ponder of London is visiting her son who is very sick.—Rev. H. L. Ponder got his finger badly hurt while working in the quarry for W. J. Sparks last week.

### Livingston

Livingston, August 31.—Vic Tate, Asst. Cashier of the bank of Mt. Vernon was in town Monday.—Mrs. A.

Pennington, who has been poorly is growing worse, and is now in a serious condition.—Sheriff Cam Mullins of Mt. Vernon was in town Friday.—The Silas Green shows will exhibit here Wednesday, Sept. 2nd.—Fred Baker of the Geo. S. Griffin firm called on home folks at Mt. Vernon Sunday evening.—Town Marshall, S. E. Hillard spent several days in Jackson County last week.—On account of being unable to get material to finish the school building the graded school will not begin until after the institute.—War! War! War! You can hear it discussed on the streets, in the stores, and anywhere that two or three are gathered. While so many are emulating the cause of war by their precipitated expressions let lovers of peace adhere strictly to the advice of our chief executive in his appeal for neutrality.

### LAUREL COUNTY Pittsburg

Pittsburg, Aug. 27.—The rainy weather was quite a disadvantage to the big Laurel County fair.—The Teachers' Association of the sixth division was held at Old Liberty on last Saturday with a large attendance. Three schools entered the display contest which was held. Pittsburg graded school was winner in the contest. There was a display of manual training and domestic science. Dinner was served by the girls of the domestic science class. The table having been made by the boys, the table linen, napkins, tablecloth, traycloths, etc., were hemstitched by the girls. The cooking also was all the work of the girls. The school spirit is good and we expect a good school.

### GARRARD COUNTY Wallaceton

Wallaceton, Aug. 18.—Mrs. Rhoda Whyte sold her farm near Paint Lick to Mr. George Todd for \$9,000.—Ira Kidd has a new chimney built to her dwelling so she is ready for the winter.—The meeting conducted by Rev. Brown at the M. E. Church closed last Sunday with several additions.—Mr. Will Caldwell and family of Dallas, Texas, came last Sunday for a visit with his father and mother, Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Caldwell.—Mrs. Katie Elder and little son and Mrs. Mattie Doyle, an aunt of Mrs. Elder's, came from Villa Grove, Ill., for a visit with old friends.—Mr. Mack Baker of St. Louis, Mo., and Mr. Will Baker of Cleveland, Ohio, came last week for a visit with their parents, Mr. and Mrs. James Baker.—Mr. Will Baker preached at the M. E. Church Sunday morning.

### ESTILL COUNTY Irvine

Irvine, Aug. 31.—Miss Elizabeth Masters entertained a few of her friends with a party Saturday evening. Those present were Misses Dixie and Kate Powell, Viola Hinds, Lena Carter, Nellie Margison and Eva Alcorn, Messrs. Will Nelson, Lewis Wilson, Robert and Fred Witt, Baskum and Walter Crouch, John Alcorn, Robert and Howard Witt. All report a delightful time.—Willis Williams will place a saw mill on his farm this week. He will have a full of lumber sawed.—Buford Powell is quite ill at this writing.—Teachers Association will be held at Kimbrell Saturday, Sept. 5.—Mr. and Mrs. George Richardson and son of Boone are visiting the latter's parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. I. Masters.

### Tears.

If every wish were granted,  
If every hope came true,  
If every seed we planted  
A lovely blossom grew,  
If every day were sunny  
And every one were wise,  
There'd be no sweet in honey,  
There'd be no joys to prize.  
  
If we knew that tomorrow  
Would be just like today,  
With not one touch of sorrow,  
No cure to spoil our play,  
No doubt and no musing,  
No heartaches and no fears,  
Then vain were all our living;  
We'd crave the joy of tears.  
  
We'd sigh for sacred sorrow,  
We'd long to feel the rain,  
And we should yearn to borrow  
The blessedness of pain,  
For more than all the pleasure  
That comes and quickly fled  
Adown the years we treasure  
The tears that we have shed.  
—Edgar A. Guest

### LETCHER COUNTY Whitesburg

Whitesburg, August 29.—Miss Mary Clayton, a former graduate of the Berea Home Science Department, has organized a Sewing and Cooking department at Blackie.—There have been one hundred and fifty pupils enrolled in the high and graded school of Whitesburg, Ky. The school is progressing nicely with Jerome Eastham, as principal, aided by Mrs. Lucy Newman, teacher of the intermediate grades, and Mrs. Sarah Harris, teacher of the primary grades.—Many of the citizens of Whitesburg went to Fleming today to take in the show which is directed by the Sun Brothers.—There have been local showers in and near Whitesburg the last few days.

### PERRY COUNTY Stacy

Stacy, Aug. 28.—Everybody has been tending court this week at Hazard. Mr. John Jones, who killed Jim Combs some time ago was held over on \$3,000 bond.—At this place Tate and Gover Stave Co. is running a good business. They will be done in a short time. The first automobile passed through this vicinity and everybody wondered what it was and some are still wondering what it could be. One old lady who was out of the house began to cry out that the end of time has come, Yonder they come. Don't you hear Gabriel blow his trumpet? And it was the motor horn.—Mr. Sam Taylor is hauling staves to Hazard from this place.

Look out for a lot of information next week relative to Berea College and the great work it is doing.

### Iron Mound

Iron Mound, August 30.—Mr. W. F. Fielder made a business trip to Irvine last week.—Mr. Billie Williams is building a new dwelling house.—Several from this place attended the Old Baptist Association at Gooch.—Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Bice is getting along nicely selling goods in their new store.—Rev. Bailey of Lee county preached several very interesting sermons at Corinth last week.—Mr. and Mrs. Boss Jordan of Clark county spent from Saturday until Monday with the latter's parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Sparks. Died at her home in this county, Mrs. Lela Moores, the 25th of complication of diseases. Funeral services at her home. Buried in the family graveyard. She leaves a husband and six children, father, mother, one sister and nine brothers, besides a host of friends to mourn her loss.—Mr. Henry Walters after a long time of sickness and suffering was able to be at old Corinth church once more.—Mr. W. C. Moores sold a bunch of cattle to Mr. Bill Pitcher of Waco.—Mr. Alva Stephens and wife attended the camp meeting in Clark county last week.

### JACKSON COUNTY Clover Bottom

Clover Bottom, August 31.—Rabe Reece and wife of Excello, O. have been visiting friends and relatives in this county for the past week.—John A. Smith bought a fine calf from Aunt Jennie Azbill for \$16.00.—Mrs. Lucy Dean has pneumonia fever.—Richard Cumagin of Moores Creek, Ky., visited last week his daughter, Minta, who is teaching school at Cave Springs.—Dr. J. H. Settle of Sand Gap passed through

Don't say Flour to your merchants, say "I want Zaring's Patent Flour" then you are sure of the best biscuit.

here Friday on his return from Hamilton, Ohio, where he had been on a visit to some of his children.

### Middlefork

Middlefork, Sept. 1.—The good rains have helped corn in this neighborhood.—Sid Noland of Madison County was at this place last week buying cattle.—Tom Moore and wife of Cynthia passed thru here one day last week going to McKee to attend court.—Quite a number of our citizens have been attending court at McKee.—Our school is progressing nicely with Edna E. Tussy, teacher.—Old Uncle Kenneth Humbley is still on the sick list.—Most everybody seems to be quite busy drying and canning fruit.—Mat Ford was in this neighborhood Saturday on business. Several of the men around here are hauling ties to the new railroad.

### Nathanston

Nathanston, August 29.—Rev. G. M. Caudill, John Caudill and John Pratt of Leslie county returned the first of the week from a visit with friends and relatives of this place accompanied by the former's father T. D. Caudill of this place.—H. H. Holcomb is in Clay county on business.—Nancy Burns and daughter, Martha, leaves today for a visit with relatives in Hamilton.—Della Wells returned Friday from a visit with relatives in Leslie county, accompanied by her cousin, Wm. Farley, who returned Tuesday.—Rev. G. M. Caudill of Leslie county held a series of meetings at this place during a part of last week.—Died, Uncle Levi Hoskins of Island City yesterday. He will be buried at this place today.

### Bond

Bond, Aug. 29.—We have had a very wet week.—Corn crops are better than the average.—Young cattle are selling very high.—Rev. White of Goshin is holding a series of meetings near Jim York's.—Several from this vicinity have been attending the Laurel county fair at London this week.—G. C. Purkey of Berea is in this vicinity on business.—Granville and John D. Biley have sold their farms to T. H. Little of Moores Creek.—Jack Howard and son, Otis, are erecting a new dwelling house at Ansville for Albert Powell of Irvine.—J. T. Brewer who is working near McWhorter, Ky., returned home this evening.—Sunday school at Pigeon Boost is progressing nicely. Everybody invited to attend. 9 a. m. Sunday morning.—Estill Burns, who has been working in a dairy at Lexington is visiting homefolks.—The name of our postoffice has been changed from Isaacs to Bond, so news from this place will appear as Bond news instead of Isaacs as formerly.

### Donblelick

Donblelick, Aug. 28.—Several from this place attended Circuit Court at McKee Monday.—Miss Ethel Brew was shopping in Goochland Thursday.—Mr. Sidney Noland of Madison county was thru here buying cattle the latter part of last week.—The Misses Dollie and Maggie McCollum attended the Institute at McKee last week.—Miss Dollie McCollum will leave Saturday to teach school near Grayhawk.

### BREATHITT COUNTY Lambrie

Lambrie, August 31.—The Huntington Contractor Co. has nearly stopped all their works in this vicinity.—All the saw mills at Quick-sand have quit sawing on account of having no sale for lumber.—Business is very dull in this section and it looks like it may get worse.—Rev. Joe Pugh preached at Lambrie last Sunday and had a good attendance.—The Sunday school at Lambrie is progressing very nicely with Miss Hartman in charge.

### LEE COUNTY Trilby

Trilby, Sept. 2.—Farmers of this vicinity are all smiles over the good rains we have had in the past week. Corn is better than it has been for years.—Several from this vicinity attended the big show at Beattyville Monday.—All report a nice time.—Rev. Wm. Kendrick filled his regular appointment at Mt. Eagle Sunday.—Albert Goocey started to Hazel Green Saturday to attend school.—European war is all the talk now. People seem to be terribly excited over it.—Our school at Mt. Eagle is progressing nicely with Miss Fannie Mays, teacher.—James Campbell is keeping a boarding house for Turkey Foot Lumber Co., at the head of Cane Branch.

### MADISON COUNTY SUNDAY SCHOOL CONVENTION

The Annual Sunday School Convention of Madison County will be held in Berea, on the College Campus, Saturday, September 12th, beginning at 10 a. m. and continuing during the day.

A state worker will be present, a good program, good music and a good time is promised to all. This is the time and place for Sunday School workers of the whole county to get together. The association is not denominational but includes the Sunday Schools of all denominations.

Let every one bring a basket lunch, enjoy the day and aid in the good cause.

### NOTICE TO FARMERS AND TIMBERMEN

We will not be in the market for spokes of any kind for the next 60 days owing to the poor conditions of business incident to the European war.

(ad) Standard Wheel Co., Berea.

Read on page three directions for sowing cowpea seed and making cowpea hay.

### Caught Once.



She—What do you think of matrimony?  
He—Sorry, but I'm married already.  
—Philadelphia Record

### No Wonder.



"I never see your husband looking at other women."  
"No; poor George is fearfully near-sighted."—St. Louis Post Dispatch.

### CINCINNATI MARKETS

Corn—No. 1 white 86½¢, No. 2 white 86¢, No. 3 white 85½¢, No. 4 white 85¢, No. 1 yellow 84½¢, No. 2 yellow 84¢, No. 3 yellow 83½¢, No. 4 yellow 83¢, No. 1 mixed 84½¢, No. 2 mixed 84¢, No. 3 mixed 83½¢, No. 4 mixed 83¢, No. 1 white ear 86¢, No. 2 white ear 85¢, No. 3 white ear 84½¢, No. 4 white ear 84¢, No. 1 yellow ear 86¢, No. 2 yellow ear 85¢, No. 3 yellow ear 84½¢, No. 4 yellow ear 84¢.  
Hay—New hay is quoted as follows:  
No. 1 timothy \$19, No. 2 timothy \$17, No. 3 timothy \$15, No. 1 clover mixed \$18.50, No. 2 clover mixed \$16.50, No. 3 clover mixed \$14.50, No. 4 clover mixed \$12.50.  
Wheat—No. 2 red \$1.12, No. 3 red \$1.08, No. 4 red \$1.02, No. 1 red \$1.08, No. 2 white \$1.05, No. 3 white \$1.02, No. 4 white \$1.00, No. 1 mixed \$1.05, No. 2 mixed \$1.02, No. 3 mixed \$1.00, No. 4 mixed \$0.98.  
Rye—No. 2 97¢, No. 3 95¢, No. 4 94¢.  
Oats—No. 2 red \$1.12, No. 3 red \$1.08, No. 4 red \$1.02, No. 1 red \$1.08, No. 2 white \$1.05, No. 3 white \$1.02, No. 4 white \$1.00, No. 1 mixed \$1.05, No. 2 mixed \$1.02, No. 3 mixed \$1.00, No. 4 mixed \$0.98.  
Poultry—Hens, 4 lbs and over, 15¢; under 4 lbs, 14¢; roosters, 10¢; springers, 2 lbs and over, 17¢; under 2 lbs, 16¢; young spring ducks, 4 lbs and over, 13¢; ducks, white, under 4 lbs, 10¢; colored, 10¢; young turkeys, 3 lbs average, 20¢; turkey toms, 16¢; young turkeys, 3 lbs, 25¢; call turkeys, 8¢.  
Eggs—Prime fresh 23¢, firsts 22¢, ordinary firsts 18¢, seconds 16¢.  
Cattle—Shippers \$7.50, extra \$8.50, good to choice \$8.50, common to fair \$5.50, \$6.75.  
Hogs—Selected heavy \$9.20, \$9.30, good to choice packers and butchers \$9.25, \$9.30, mixed packers \$9.15, \$9.25, stags \$5.50, common to choice heavy fat hogs \$6.50, extra \$8.50, light shippers \$8.50, \$9.20, pigs (110 lbs and over) \$5.25, \$5.50.  
Hulls—Hologna \$6.50, extra \$6.60, \$6.75, fat bulls \$6.50, \$7.  
Milk Cows—Steady.  
Calves—Extra \$11.50, fair to good \$8.50, common and large \$5.75, \$10.75.  
Sheep—Extra light \$4.65, \$4.75, good to choice \$4.15, \$4.60, common to fair \$2.50, \$4.10, heavy sheep \$3.75, \$4.50.

## HOUSE WRECKING SALE

In the next 10 days I have to pull down my old shop to make room for the store house I bought from Mr. Richardson. Would rather sell at cost or less than move my goods.

If you are in the market for any Roofing or Guttering come and see us.

Stove pipe and Elbows we shall almost give away.

### HENRY LENGFELLNER

Phone 7 or 187 Tinsmith on Jackson Street, Berea, Ky.